THE GREATEST National Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION OVER 225,000 EACH WEEK. SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1913 SEVENTY-EIGHTH YEAR, NO. 34

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

"Half past six. Allowing for a half past seven dinner, and time to dress for it, she would have perhaps 12 to 15 miles to go in the car. That figures out with the saddle ride, too. Now, we have, as your visitor, a woman of rather inadequate description eked out by some excellent sketches—young, passably good looking (don't lose your temper, Sedgwick); passably good looking, at least; with command of some wealth; athletic, a traveler, well informed. The name she gave is obviously not her own; not even, I judge, her maiden name."

Sedgwick turned very white. "Do you mean that she is a married woman?" he demanded.

"How could you have failed to see it?" returned the other gently.

"But what is there to prove it?"

"Proof? None. Indication, plenty. Her visits, in the first place. A young girl of breeding and social experience would hardly have come to your studio. A married woman might, who respected herself with full confidence, and knew, with the same confidence that you would respect her. And my dear boy," added Kent, with his quiet winning smile, "you are a man to inspire confidence. Otherwise, I myself might have suspected you of having a hand in the death of the woman on the beach."

"Never mind, the woman on the beach. This other matter is more than life or death. Is that flimsy supposition all you have to go on?"

"No. Her travel. Her wide acquaintance with men and events. Her obvious poise."

"All might be found in a very exceptional girl, such as she is. Why shouldn't she tell me, if she were married?"

"Oh, don't expect me to dissect feminine psychology. There I'm quite beyond my depth. But you'll note she doesn't seem to have told you any slightest thing about herself. She's at concealment, like a worm i' the bud, prey on your damask cheek."

"Confound your misquotations! It's true, though. But there might be many reasons."

"Doubtless. Only, my imagination doesn't seem to run to them. And reverting to tangible fact, as clenching evidence, there are her gloves, which she always wore."

"What about her gloves."

"You never saw her left hand, did you?"

"Oh, I see. You mean the wedding ring. Well, I suppose," continued Sedgwick, with a tinge of contempt in his voice, "she could have taken off her ring as easily as her gloves."

There was no answering contempt in Chester Kent's voice as he replied. "But a ring, constantly worn and then removed, leaves an unmistakable mark. Perhaps she gave you greater credit for powers of observation than you deserve. I'm afraid, Frank, that she is a married woman; and I'm sure, from reading between your lines, that she is a good woman. What the connection between her and the corpse on the beach may be, is the problem. My immediate business is to discover who the dead woman is."

"And mine," said Sedgwick hoarsely, "to discover the living."

"We'll at least start together," replied Kent. "Come!"

Capacity for silence, that gift of the restful gods, was possessed by both men. Intent, each upon his thoughts, they strode up the hillside and descended into a byway where stood a light runabout empty. Throwing on the switch, Kent motioned his companion to get in. Twenty minutes of curving and dodging along the rocky roads brought them to the turnpike, in sight of the town of Annapaka. Not until then did Kent offer a word.

"The inquest is set for eleven o'clock," he said.

"All right," said Sedgwick with equal taciturnity.

They turned a corner, and ran into the fringe of a crowd hovering about the town hall. Halting his machine in a bit of shade, Kent surveyed the gathering. At one point it thickened about a man who was talking eagerly, the vocal center of a small circle of silence.

"Elder Dennett," said Kent, "back from Cadystown. You'll have to face the music now."

"I'm ready."

"You're ready for attack. Are you ready for surprises?"

"No one is ever ready for surprise, or it wouldn't be surprise, would it?"

"True enough. One word of warning: don't lose your head or your temper if the suspicion raised against you by Dennett is strengthened by me."

"By you!"

"Unfortunately. My concern is to get to the bottom of this matter. There is something the sheriff knows that I don't know. Probably it is the identity of the body. To force him into the open, it may be necssary for me to augment the case against you."

"Ought I to be ready for arrest?"

"Hardly probable at present. No; go on the stand when you're called, and tell the truth, and nothing but the truth."

"But not the whole truth?"

"Nothing of the necklace. You won't be questioned about that. By the way, you have never kept among your artistic properties anything in the way of handcuffs, have you?"

"No."

"I didn't suppose you had. Those manacles are a sticker. I don't—I absolutely do not like those manacles. And on one wrist only! Perhaps that's the very fact, though—Well, we shall know more when we're older;

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Boss and the Citizen

Published by Special Arrangement With the Outlook, of Which Theodore Roosevelt Is the Contributing Editor, Through the McClure Newspaper Syndicate. Copyright 1913, by the Outlook Company. All Rights Reserved, Including Rights of Translation.

BY the time that I was ending my career as Civil Service Commissioner I was already growing to understand that mere improvement in political conditions by itself was not enough. I dimly realized that an even greater fight must be waged to improve economic conditions, and to secure social and industrial justice, justice as between individuals and justice as between classes. I began to see that political effort was largely valuable as it found expression and resulted in such social and industrial betterment. I was gradually puzzling out, or trying to puzzle out, the answers to various questions—some as yet unsolvable to any of us, but for the solution of which it is the bounden duty of all of us to work. I had grown to realize very keenly that the duty of the Government to protect women and children must be extended to include the protection of all the crushable elements of labor. I saw that it was the affair of all our people to see that justice obtained between the big corporation and its employes, and between the big corporation and its smaller rivals, as well as its customers and the general public. I saw that it was the affair of all of us, and not only of the employer, if dividends went up and wages went down; that it was to the interest of all of us that a full share of the benefit of improved machinery should go to the workman who used the machinery; and also that it was to the interest of all of us that each man, whether brain worker or hand worker, should do the best work of which he was capable, and that there should be some correspondence between the value of the work and the value of the reward. It is these and many similar questions which in their sum make up the great social and industrial problems of today, the most interesting and important of the problems with which our public life must deal.

Public Opinion.

In handling these problems I believe that much can be done by the Government. Furthermore, I believe that, after all that the Government can do has been done, there will remain at the most vital of all factors the individual character of the average man and the average woman. No governmental action can do more than supplement individual action. Moreover, there must be collective action of kinds distinct from governmental action. A body of public opinion must be formed, must make itself felt, and in the end transform, and be transformed by, the gradual raising of individual standards of conduct.

Individual Character and the Law.

It is curious to see how difficult it is to make some men understand that insistence upon one factor does not and must not mean failure fully to recognize other factors. The selfish individual needs to be taught that we must now shackle cunning by law exactly as a few centuries back we shackled force by law. Unrestricted individualism spells ruin to the individual himself. But so does the elimination of individualism, whether by law or custom. It is a capital error to fail to recognize the vital need of good laws. It is also a capital error to believe that good laws will accomplish anything unless the average man has the right stuff in him. The toiler, the manual laborer, has received less than justice, and he must be protected, both by law, by custom, and by the exercise of his right to increase his wage; and yet to decrease the quantity and quality of his work will work only evil. There must be a far greater meed of respect and reward for the hand worker than we now give him, if our society is to be put on a sound basis; and this respect and reward cannot be given him unless he is as ambitious to do the best posible work as is the highest type of brain worker, whether doctor or writer or artist. There must be a raising of standards, and not a leveling down to the standard of the poorest and most inefficient. There is urgent need of intelligent governmental action to assist in making the life of the man who tills the soil all that is should be, and to see that the manual worker gets his full share of the reward for what he helps produce; but if either farmer, mechanic, or day laborer is shiftless or lazy, if he shirks downright hard work, if he is stupid or self-indulgent, then no law can save him, and he must give way to a better type.

I suppose that some good people will misunderstand what I say, and will insist on taking only half of it as representing the whole. Let me repeat. When I say that, even after we have all the good laws necessary, the chief factor in any given man's success or failure must be that man's own character, it must not be inferred that I am in the least minimizing the importance of these laws, the real and vital need for them. The struggle for individual advancement and development can be brought to naught, or indefinitely retarded by the absence of law or by bad law. It can be immeasurably aided by organized effort on the part of the state. Collective action and individual action, public law and private character, are both necessary. It is only by a slow and patient inward transformation such as these laws aid in bringing about that men are really helped upward in their struggle for a higher and a fuller life. Recognition of individual character as the most important of all factors does not mean failure fully to recognige that we must have good laws, and that we must have our best men in office to enforce these laws. The nation collectively will in this way be able to be of real and genuine service to each of us individually; and, on the other hand, the wisdom of the collective action will mainly depend on the high individual average of citizenship.

Man's Partnership With Woman.

The relationship of man and woman is the fundamental relationship that stands at the base of the whole social structure. Much can be done by law towards putting women on a footing of complete and equal rights with man—including the right to vote, the right to hold and use property, and the right to enter any profession she desires on the same terms as the man. Yet when this has been done it will amount to little unless on the one hand the man himself realizes his duty to the woman, and unless on the other hand the woman realizes that she has no claim to rights unless she performs the duties that go with those rights and that alone justify her in appealing to them. A cruel, selfish or licentious man is an abhorrent member of the community; but, after all, his actions are no worse in the long run than those of the woman who is content to be a parasite on others, who is cold, selfish, caring for nothing but frivolous pleasure and ignoble ease. The law of worthy effort, the law of service for a worthy end, without regard to whether it brings pleasure or pain, is the only right law of life, whether for man or for woman. The man must not be selfish: nor, if the woman is wise, will she let the man grow selfish, and this not only for her own sake but for his. One of the prime needs is to remember that almost every duty is composed of two seemingly conflicting elements, and that over-insistence on one, to the exclusion of the other, may defeat its own end. Any man who studies the statistics of the birth rate among the native Americans of New England, or among the native French of France, needs not to be told that when prudence and forethought are carried to the point of cold selfishness and self-indulgence, the race is bound to disappear. Taking into account the women who for good reasons do not marry, or who when married are childless or are able to have but one or two children, it is evident that the married woman able to have children must on an average have four or the race will not perpetuate itself. This is the mere statement of a self-evident truth. Yet foolish and self-indulgent people often resent this statement as if it were in some way possible by denunciation to reverse the facts of nature; and on the other hand, improvident and shiftless people, inconsiderate and brutal people, treat the statement as if it justified heads of families in having enormaus numbers of badly nourished, badly brought up and badly cared for children, for whom they make no effort to provide. A man must think well before he marries. He must be a tender and considerate husband and realize that there is no other human being to whom he owes so much of love and regard and consideration as he does to the woman who with pain bears and with labor rears the children that are his. No words can paint the scorn and contempt which must be felt by all right-thinking men, not only for the brutal husband, but for the husband who fails to show full loyalty and consideration to his wife. Moreover, he must work, he must do his part in the world. On the other hand, the woman must realize that she has no more right to shirk the business of wifehood and motherhood than the man has to shirk his business as breadwainner for the household. Women should have free access to every field of labor which they care to enter, and when their work is as valuable as that of a man it should be paid as highly. Yet normally for the man and the woman whose welfare is more important than the welfare of any other human beings, the woman must remain the housemother, the homekeeper, and the man must remain the breadwinner, the provider for the wife who bears his children and for the children she brings into the world. No other work is as valuable or as exacting for either man or woman; it must always, in every healthy society, be for both man and woman the prime work, the most important work; normally all other work is of secondary importance, and must come as an addition to, not a substitute for, this primary work. The partnership should be one of equal rights, one of love, of self-respect and unselfishness, above all a partnership for the performance of the most vitally important of all duties. The performance of duty, and not an indulgence in vapid ease and vapid pleasure, is all that makes life worth while.

Woman's "Right."

Suffrage for women should be looked on from this standpoint. Personally, I feel that it is exactly as much of a "right" of women as of men to vote. But the important point with both men and women is to treat the exercise of the suffrage as a duty, which, in the long run, must be well performed to be of the slightest value. I always favored woman's suffrage, but only tepidly, until my association with women like Jane Addams, Mary Antin and Frances Kellor, who desired it as one means of enabling them to render better and more efficient service, changed me into a zealous instead of a lukewarm adherent of the cause. A vote is like a rifle; its usefulness depends upon the character of the user. The mere possession of the vote will no more benefit men and women not sufficiently developed to use it than the possession of rifles will turn untrained Egyptian fellaheen into soldiers. This is as true of woman as of man—and no more true. Universal suffrage in Hayti has not made the Haytians able to govern themselves in any true sense; and woman suffrage in Utah in no shape or way affected the problem of polygamy. I believe in suffrage for women in America, because I think they are fit for it. I believe for women, as for men, more in the duty of fitting one's self to do well and wisely with the ballot than in the naked right to cast the ballot.

The Man's Duty to the Woman.

I wish that people would read books like the novels and stories at once strong and charming, of Henry Bordeaux, books like Kathleen Norris' "Mother," and would use these, and such other books, as tracts now and then! Perhaps the following correspondence will give a better idea than I can otherwise give of the problems that in everyday life come before men and women, and of the need that the man shall show himself unselfish and considerate, and do his full share of the joint duty:

January 3, 1913.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt:

Dear Sir—I suppose you are willing to stand sponsor for the assertion that the women of this country are not doing their duty unless they have large families. I wonder if you know the real reason, after all. Society and clubs are held largely to blame, but society really takes in so few people after all. I thought when I got married at 20, that it was the proper thing to have a family, and, as we had very little of this world's goods, also thought it the thing to do all the necessary work for them. I have had nine children, did all my own work, including washing, ironing, house-cleanjng, and the care of the little ones as they came along, which was about every two years; also sewed everything they wore, including trousers for the boys and caps and jackets for the girls while little. I also helped them all in their school work, and started them in music, etc. But as they grew older I got behind the times. I never belonged to a club or a society or lodge, nor went to any one's house, scarcely; there wasn't time. In consequence, I knew nothing that was going on in the town, much less the events of the country, and at the same time my husband kept growing in wisdom and knowledge, from mixing with men and hearing topics of the times discussed. At the beginning of our married life I had just as quick a mind to grasp things as he did, and had more school education, having graduated from a three years' high school. My husband more and more declined to discuss things with me; as he said, "I didn't know anything about it." When I'd ask, he'd say, "Oh, you wouldn't understand if I'd tell you." So here I am, at 45, hopelessly dull and uninteresting, while he can mix with the brightest minds in the country as an equal. He's a strong Progressive man, took very active part in the late campaign, etc. I am also Progressive, and tried my best, after so many years of shut-in life, to grasp the ideas you stood for, and read everything I could find during the summer and fall. But I've been out of touch too long, now, and my husband would much rather go and talk to some woman who hasn't had any children, because she knows things (I am not specifying any particular woman.) I simply bore him to death because I'm not interesting. Now tell me, how was it my fault? I was only doing what I thought was my duty. No woman can keep up with things who never talks with any one but young children. As soon as my children grew up they took the same attitude as their father, and frequently say, "Oh, mother doesn't know." They look up to and admire their father because he's a man of the world and knows how to act when he goes out. How can I urge my daughters now to go and raise large families? It means by the time you have lost your figure and charm for them they are all ashamed of you. Now, as a believer in woman's rights, do a little talking to the men as to their duties to their wives, or else refrain from urging us women to have children. I am only one of thousands of middle-class, respectable women who give their lives to raise a nice family, and then who become bitter from the injustice done us. Don't let this go into the waste-basket, but think it over.

Yours respectfully, —— ——.

The Man's Debt to the Mother of His Children.

New York, January 11, 1913.

My Dear Mrs. ——:

Most certainly your letter will not go into the waste-paper basket. I shall think it over and show it to Mrs. Roosevelt. Will you let me say, in the first place, that a woman who can write such a letter is certainly not "hopelessly dull and uninteresting!" If the facts are as you state, then I do not wonder that you feel bitterly and that you feel that the gravest kind of injustice has been done you. I have always tried to insist to men that they should do their duty to the women ever more than the women to them. Now I hardly like to write specifically about your husband, because you might not like it yourself. It seems to me almost incredible that any man who is the husband of a woman who has borne him nine children should not feel that they and he are lastingly her debtors. You say that you have had nine children, that you did all your own work, including washing, ironing, house-cleaning, and the care of the little ones as they came along; that you sewed everything they wore, including trousers for the boys and caps and jackets for the girls while little; that you helped them all in their school work and started them in music; but that as they grew older you got behind the times, that you never belonged to a club or society or lodge, nor went to any one's house, as you hardly had time to do so; and that in consequence your husband outgrew you, and that your children look up to him and not to you and feel that they have outgrown you. If these facts are so, you have done a great and wonderful work, and the only explanation I can possible give of the attitude you describe on the part of your husband and children is that they do not understand what it is that you have done. I emphatically believe in unselfishness, but I also believe that it is a mistake to let other people grow selfish, even when the other people are husband and children.

Now, I suggest that you take your letter to me, of which I send you back a copy, and this letter, and then select out of your family the one with whom you feel most sympathy. Whether it is your husband or one of your children. Show the two letters to him or her, and then have a frank talk about the matter. If any man, as you say, becomes shamed of his wife because she has lost her figure in bearing his children then that man is a hound and has every cause to be ashamed of himself. I am sending you a little book called "Mother," by Kathleen Norris, which will give you my views on the matter. Of course there are base and selfish men, just as there are, although I believe in smaller number, base and selfish women. Man and woman alike should profit by the teachings in such a story as this of "Mother."

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt.

January 21, 1913.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt:

My Dear Sir—Your letter came as a surprise, for I wasn't expecting an answer. The next day the book came, and I thank you for your ready sympathy and understanding. I feel as though you and Mrs. Roosevelt would think I was hardly loyal to my husband and children; but knowing of no other way to bring the idea which was so strong in my mind to your notice, I told my personal story. If it will, in a small measure, be the means of helping some one else by molding public opinion, through you, I shall be content. You have helped me more than you know. Just having you interested is as good as a tonic, and braces me up till I feel as though I shall refuse to be "laid on the shelf." . . . To think that you'd bother to send me a book. I shall always treasur it both for the text of the book and the sender. I read it with absorbing interest. The mother was so splendid. She was ideal. The situations are so startlingly real, just like what happens here every day with variations.

——.

A narrative of facts is often more convincing than a homily; and these two letters of my correspondent carry their own lesson.

Parenthetically, let me remark that whenever a man thinks that he has outgrown the woman who is his mate, he will do well carefully to consider whether his growth has not been downward instead of upward, whether the facts are not merely that he has fallen away from his wife's standard of refinement and of duty.

Two Women of the Reform Cause

JANE ADDAMS FRANCES KELLOR

Smart Set in Small Town

In the American Magazine, George Fitch, the famous Peoria funny man, writes an amusing piece entitled Homeburg's Two Four-Hundredths, in which he presents the activities of those in a small town who put on airs. The two families in Homeburg that feel their superiority are the Payleys and Singers. Following are extracts from the article:

"The Payleys and Singers still continue to compete, but we declined to fight and bleed for them, and amused ourselves instead of watching them from the sidelines. Mrs. Payley joined the 'When I was in Europe' brigade, and the Singers got the first automobile in town. It kept the Singers so busy supporting and encouraging it that the Payleys were able to build the first modern house, with a sleeping porch and individual bathrooms—and about the time the Singers came back with a two-story bungalow full of chopped wood furniture. Mrs. Payley went abroad again and began to say, 'The last time I was in Europe.' It was nip and tuck, year in and year out, between the two, and we all enjoyed it a lot.

"But it wasn't until the Payley and Singer children came home from college and formed a tight little circle with their backs out, that we began to reap the benefits to really haughty society.

"The Payley and Singer children had absorbed all their families had to offer, and then they went off to school in the east and laid in a complete stock of the latest styles of superiority. They were all finished in the same spring, and shipped back to Homeburg — magnificent specimens of college art, with even their names done over—and when they realized that they had to live forever in the old town, where no one spoke their language or could even understand their clothes, the family feud was forgotten and the four rushed together for mutual protection and formed a real Smart Set.

"It's just like your bigger crowd. It doesn't have anything to do with us in particular. And we are just like you are. You open your Sunday papers and read reams about the plumbing and pajamas and pet dogs and love affairs of your first families, and I guess nothing that Sallie Singer or Sarah Payley ever did got past the scornful but lynx-eyed Homeburgers. When Sarah was getting letters on expensive stationery from Kansas City, the whole town discussed the probable character of a man who would put blue sealing wax on his envelopes, and when Sallie made her pa put an addition on the Singer home, we knew what color she was going to do her boudoir in three months in advance. But we are prouder than your people. You hire down-trodden reporters to go and abase themselves to get the information, while we wouldn't even lower ourselves enough to ask even by proxy. We just let the sewing women and hired girls tell us."

Other Storm Warnings Than Barometer

New York Sun.

More eyes even than usual are turning to the barometer on these mornings. The gardener cries out for rain, the devotee of sport or society for just one more fine day, and so on. But there are other barometers than the one with the glass face. Frequent allusions have been made to the warnings given by nature.

"The idyllic calm of the hen run gives place to a scene of great excitement, the fowls running about and waltzing in the dust," says a writer making a summary of these warnings. "The ducks are just as lively, diving frequently. Peacocks give vent to their hard metallic cry expressive of a soul in anguish. Pigeons lose their consciousness of the time of day and seem to be in doubt whether they ought not at once to seek the shelter of the dove cote.

"Swallows give up their aerial circling and press down toward the earth in pursuit of insects which have also dropped into lower strata. Louder and keener sounds the chaffinch's note heralding the rain.

"Other animals seem to know that the time of cheerful sunny warmth is departing. In a corner of the yard the cat scratches herself behind her ear and rubs her fur with a paw as if she wanted to remove some invisible spot. In barn and corn lofts rats and mice emerge from their dark corners. "Flies are all busy, their quiet [illegible] reflectiveness gives place to a restless and greedy buzzing round everything and every one. Bees either stop at home in the hive or come swarming back to it in a hurry; they cease to be pacific and go out of their way to sting an unsuspecting wayfarer if they see a storm coming.

"Spiders stop in the middle of the feverish weaving of their webs and hang dully and tiredly by their threads. So, too, with the humble denizens of the soil; worms wiggle up and stretch themselves, while toads come out of their holes in troops. In the pond the chorus of frog voices sounds louder than ever as they invoke the clouds to pour down the long desired rain.

"Even under the water the coming change makes itself felt. Fish rise; 24 hours before the change in weather the roach comes out of its muddy bed and swims about continually, making what look like terrified gasps for breath, which gives it its name of 'weather fish.' The frogs, those true barometers, leave the water and show themselves.

"Even the plants reflect the coming change. The clover straightens up its bowed back; fennel, too, stands up stiff and straight if colder weather is looming on the horizon. The wood sorrel lifts its leaves before a storm, while those of the narcissus close up. The lettuce again opens its leaves before rain. So many and varied are nature's signs."

CHAPTER XXIV.

A Charge of Cavalry.

The one and only gateway to the Bergash fortress, as I have recorded above, was just wide enough for the passage of a gravid cow. The middle of the arch is higher today than the original architect intended, because in the course of centuries the humps of passing camels have worn a central gutter out of the hard limestone. The wall at that point is 14 feet thick of solid masonry, and above the gateway are the usual conveniences for pouring boiling lead on unwelcome callers.

There were iron spikes on the top of the wall above the gate, and through many centuries these had been decorated with the heads of the kaid's enemies—the old heads being refreshed from time to time by those of more recent cropping.

But when the latest saint returned from the lands of the infidel with a rabbit-skin B. A. hood in his saddle-bags, and a certain impatience for conservative customs, he had ordered the last selection of heads to be thrown away, since then he had not renewed them.

All places have their customs, and though the reasons for many of them have been wiped away during the passage of years, the customs remain. In the Bergash fortress it was a habit, when you were going abroad, to bedeck your camel with all his elaborate furniture in the street outside your own front door. When it was all nicely in position, you marched off to the one entrance gate of the fortress, stripped your beast to the bare hair (or mangy skin), squeezed him out through the doorway, and carried the trapping through the hole in the wall yourself.

Afterward you reassembled your ship of the desert and his furniture on the narrow causeway outside. That was all excessively inconvenient, and when there was a rush on, dangerous. Camels and loads, and even passengers have many a time been levered over the edges of the causeway and crashed down a good 90 feet to the rocks below when the brutes really began to snarl and wrestle.

But there was probably a good reason for the custom in the past, though that reason is forgotten now. Anyway it is worthy of record that the latest kaid, Sidi Mahommed, was within an ace of losing his valued life by being carried over the causeway edge by a rearing camel, and Captain Kettle saved him by shooting the brute in mid-air, and lugging his holiness off its back just as he was in the very act and article of toppling off to destruction below.

"I have to thank you for my neck," the kaid acknowledged. "I very nearly provided my countrymen with a new saint, and left them without a successor."

"Say 'sir,' when you address me," said Kettle ungraciously, "and order out another deckhouse and a camel that's been properly broken. And tell your groom to jump lively."

The kaid gave sharp orders in Berber, and his men flew to carry them out. "You make things rather awkward for me, sir," he said rather querulously. "I tell you that only our women folk, and babes, and wounded men travel in these deck-houses, as you are pleased to call them. A man looks ridiculous in our eyes in such a conveyance."

"You will look ridiculous in anything I please. You say wounded men travel in them. You'll qualify as one of those if I have much more of your lip. Here's the order of the march; a covered camel carrying the two ladies, then Sir George on that horse which is trying to kick him off and can't, with you and me on another covered camel bringing up in the rear."

"Very good, sir. I may point out that if we don't have my usual escort, it's about a pound to a brick we get mopped up by some of those enterprising coast tribes which you disbelieve in, but which I have before had the honor of telling you have paid a good many attentions to you and the Norman Towers already."

Captain Kettle winced. The kaid's words had a way of coming true. "Very well. Order up your men to fall in behind. Only remember, that if they play games you'll be the first to pay."

To give the Berbers their due, there was no southern dilatoriness about them. Moors or Arabs of the desert would have taken half the day to get that douar under way; these men had the beasts on the move across the causeway inside the half hour.

Kettle and his prisoner sat in seats slung on either side of their camel and were jolted violently forward and aft by reason of the gait that amiable quadruped assumes, even on level ground; and when they began to descend the slopes of the mountains, Kettle, who was new to it, thought he would be burst asunder. The kaid watched him for some miles with malicious amusement, and then twitched up his own clothes and showed the ordinary camel rider's belt.

"I should like to suggest, sir," said he, "that you take this strip of cloth (which, as you may see, is designed for the purpose) and bind yourself round like this. If you don't you will probably come to pieces, and remain so for the rest of your natural career."

"Thank you," said Kettle, and followed out the expert's suggestion, marveling the while it should have been made. "Probably to lull my suspicions," he told himself promptly, "so that he can get the drop on me and put his ugly fingers once more on the owner and the ladies." And he watched his blue-eyed fellow passenger with extreme narrowness.

The camels set the pace at a steady three and a half miles an hour, uphill and down dale, no more, no less. They swung on, remorseless as destiny, and the cavalry escort jingled in their wake. They journeyed on throughout the cool night, taking a far shorter route than the circuitous one by which Kettle had traveled; and when day began to show in the higher layers of the atmosphere, they were already among the lower slopes of the foothills.

"I don't know whether you are asleep, sir," said the kaid.

"I'm not."

"Then perhaps you are a little dull in your hearing. But there's pretty heavy firing ahead of us."

"Are you sure it isn't the surf on the beach and on those reefs?"

"There is that as well. But there's firing, all right. You know I'm used to picking up these sounds."

"You're right; you've good ears. I suppose that your men are attacking my steamboat. Well, McTodd will attend to them efficiently. But, by James! I can't afford to miss more of the scrap. Here, you, tell your drivers to hurry these camels."

The saint called an order. "By the way," he added, "I don't know if you still go on the simple principle of disbelieving everything I say. But if you don't, I may mention that the people who are kicking up a row ahead aren't my men at all."

"Then who are they?"

"The same crew who've been worrying you all along. They live on the coast here. There are Moors among them, and men from the Sus tribes, and Arabs of the desert to the south, with a few Twaracks thrown in, and perhaps here and there a Berber, who has been chucked out of my place for misbehavior. They're a mongrel lot, very hard and very savage, and I'm sure you'll learn it with satisfaction—they'd just as soon cut my throat as yours."

"I hear you say it."

The saint turned to face his persecutor, and placed a lean, small hand on the camel's hump, which throbbed and wavered between them. "Look here, Captain Kettle, you've hated me pretty tenderly since the first moment of our meeting, and I'm free to own I've detested you quite as much. But truce."

"I don't see cause for it."

"Man, hear sense. I don't care two straws whether you are killed in the next half-hour or whether you are not. I don't care much if I'm knocked on the head myself. But for the women I do care. I am—no, I won't put it that way. We both of us are very fond of one of them, and the fate of women who get into the hands of those howling devils down there is too awful to think about.

"With my escort to help, we may get through, though I admit it's a thinnish chance. But if you insist on keeping me cooped up in this cubbyhole, the escort will begin to inquire directly why I'm here. You see, being rather a dissatisfied person, I've got a reputation of being in the thick of it when there's a skirmish going, and their curiosity on the matter will be natural enough. When they do begin to put in their questions, I suppose you'd shoot me out of hand, and proceed to enjoy yourself among the escort. Well, that would all be very interesting as a side issue, but it doesn't strike me as the best way of looking after the ladies' interest."

"Or Sir George's," Kettle admitted. "And he's my owner. By James! it strikes me I've come very near to neglecting duty."

It was a bitter pill to have a home truth like this thrown against him by Sidi Bergash. But Captain Kettle always had an exact sense of fairness. He thought a moment, and then he held out a hand. "I thank you, Mr. Bergash," he said simply, "for reminding me of what's my duty. May I ask if you're open to accepting employment?"

The Berber chief saw the point and laughed. "As commander of your escort? I'll take it. My people have been mercenary soldiers off and on for some three thousand years and more, and although this will be my first bit of hired service, there is no reason why I should kick at the tribal custom. The only thing left to settle is, I think, the pay. We mercenaries guarantee fidelity, of course, as long as the pay suits us and is forthcoming regu-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Omnipresence.

To me remains nor place nor time;
My country is in every clime;
I can be calm and free from care
On any shore, since God is there.
While place we seek or place we shun
The soul finds happiness in none;
But with a God to guide our way,
'Tis equal joy to go or stay.

Mme. Guyon (Cowper tr.)

Abe Martin

Miss Zazette Bur wuz married at noon t'day to Babe Kite. She wore a gown o' pearl tulle with beads o' perspiration t' match.

The Marriage of Captain Kettle

(Continued from First Page.)

larly. But when that stops, why then we hold ourselves free to chop round and serve under another flag."

"Pay?" repeated Captain Kettle, and pulled vexedly at his red torpedo beard.

"Why not? You serve Sir George for pay yourself, I suppose?"

"I do. But you! you quite took me in with your tales of gold-dust and the rest of it. I never dreamt you were out for your ten or fourteen pounds a month."

Again the kaid laughed. "Pardon me, but your ideas are so eminently British. You think that hard cash is the cure and pay for everything. Why, throughout all my people's soldiering through all the centuries, I never heard they served for money. Some of them—the slingers especially—like the men of the Balearic Islands, took wine and women for their pay; others asked for ornaments for their friends at home, and some went as mercenaries for the sheer sport of the thing. But for myself"—the blue eyes looked keenly—"would it surprise you to hear that I am like an Islander of the Balearics?"

"Yes," said Kettle with a happy flash of memory. "They fought for a fee of women and wine, but also they fought naked. Now you are clothed; you've been to college at Cambridge, and you aren't going to bargain like a naked savage."

"Touche," said the kaid, throwing up a slim finger to his head-rope.

"And, curse your impudence, there's my Winchester to beat time with. Here, make this earthquake of a camel heave to, and let's taste God's air again from the top of horses. I'm choked in this blanket-topped hansom. Now you've remembered your a white man, the thing's all simple, and why you couldn't have done it before and saved me all this bother and language, beats me."

"A man must be a fool sometimes, I suppose," said the kaid shortly, "and the other was my day. Take this black horse—he's my own, and you'll like him. I'll ride that bay. If it comes to a charge, I need hardly say, don't go at it hell for leather. We've got to keep back to camel's pace. Ah, good morning, Chesterman Captain Kettle and I have both come to the conclusion that we've been behaving like a pair of idiots, and so we've arranged to ride level through what's ahead. I'm sure you'll be delighted to join, and give your old yeomanry tricks a chance."

"Hum," said Sir George, who was feeling sore.

"I'll ride ahead if you like," said the saint, "and you can shoot me in the back if I still look doubtful."

The big man shrugged the shoulders inside his loose untidy coat. "If I trust a man at all, I trust him right through. If the skipper says you're all right, that'll do for me. What's that ahead? A cavalry flanking party, by jove!"

The kaid gave a sharp order, and the escort cantered up and formed round the camels. There were 25 of them, all told, so that the douar, with the camel drivers and British, numbered in all some 35 souls.

"Why are they wearing respirators?"

"Twaracks," said the kaid shortly. "By your leave I'll just try an experiment." He put thin fingers between his bearded lips and blew a high-pitched whistle. It squealed out into the night, two long blasts and a short, all on the same note; and then after a pause he blew two short blasts and a long, half a tone lower.

The squadron leader of the Twaracks threw up a long-barreled gun, and his men halted. The saint wheeled his bay clear of the others, so that he was a plain mark to see, or be shot at. The squadron leader of the black troop gazed a moment, acknowledged the other with a gun-wave, then wheeled his horse and galloped back into the shadows by the way he had come, with his horsemen thudding at his heels.

"Friend of yours?" asked Captain Kettle.

"Nothing of the sort. Didn't I tell you he was a masked Twarack? He's a pirate of the desert out yonder to the south and east, and I guess he'd come in here to raid the raiders who appear to be raiding your steamer. Let's hope he'll continue to do it."

"You seemed to know his helm signals?"

"Precisely. And may I suggest, my good sir, that you don't know all the international codes? You Europeans are in the very infancy of long distance signaling. And even when we others in Africa show you how to do the trick, you don't seem able to learn. By jove! look out now. Here's the real thing."

A howling mob in white billowy draperies poured out from behind a shoulder of the sand hills, and the night kindled and roared with the discharge of their guns. But the range was too far for the inaccurate muzzle loaders to be effective, and barring for the time being I want to propose a a camel slightly hit (it was not that which carried the ladies), no damage was done.

The damaged camel was allowed to drop behind, and the others were flogged and dagger-pricked into something nearly approaching speed. The enemy were hard at work reloading; but charging and priming a musket of true Moroccan build is a work of art and time, and before more than a dozen of the weapons could be hurriedly squibbed off against them, Captain Kettle, the saint, and Sir George Chesterman, riding abreast, smashed down into the middle of the enemy.

Each did terrible work with his own weapon. Sir George had borrowed a mace (that might well have been carried in the Crusades) from one of the escort, and acted and felt, to use his own subsequent expression, like a butcher gone mad. The saint, with reins loose, and steering the bay with his knees, used both hands to the Winchester, and did not miss a shot, although he opened fire 30 yards away from the line.

But Captain Kettle, who rode that ramping black stallion as a sailor rides, kept his head in this his first cavalry charge, and did more damage than any of them. He was conscious enough of his bad horsemanship not to risk fancy shots. He chose his man with deliberate aim, and did not pull trigger till his revolver's muzzle rested on the victim's clothes.

Nothing but this desperation could have saved him from being killed. The mongrel crew along the beach were every man of them as brave as he; but when they saw his pistol muzzle set fire to jellab after jellab, they called one to another that Shaitan rode on the Sidi's bridle hand, and that it was time to be gone.

The attackers broke through, rallied, and charged back again toward the rising dawn. The camels, with legs flying to all the compass points, sprawled along in their midst, and the deck houses on their backs lurched and pitched like mark buoys in a tideway. But no sturdy wall of raiders waited for them this time. They drove their horses through the skirts of a rout, and clubbed and stabbed and slashed at white-winged fugitives.

"Pull up," bawled Kettle, "and let the rest go. Slow down, Sir George. Halt there, you son-of-a-saint, and give me a chance with this devil-possessed black horse of yours. He's worried two men with his teeth, and he'll eat you next if you don't get out of range. By James! do you spawn of the mountains hear me? Halt! Halt where you are. And now wheel. Wheel back to the lagoon, or I'll turn loose this horse at you. Sir George, I'm the last man to spoil a fight when one offers, but we've the ladies with us, and presently, if you hammer them any more, these jokers in white nightgowns will remember they're quite eight to one, and they'll turn and eat us without salt. Sir, shake yourself together, and think of your sister, and, anyway, give me that damn club. Give it to me, I say—I'm sorry if I've hurt your wrist, but you've offered obedience, and it's my habit to see that orders are carried out. Saint, I've reloaded my gun, and if you don't whistle your men off riding their horses over those fellows on the ground, by the living James! I'll empty six saddles."

"Perhaps we've done enough," grasped the burly Sir George.

"They've put up a good fight, sir,' said that connoisseur, Captain Owen Kettle., "and they've got their gruel, and my orders are that the thing finishes there. Away we go for the beach now, and get the ladies out of that earthquake they've been forced to ride on this last half-hour. You'll please to remember that they've missed all the fun and only had the shaking, and I'm afraid we shall find them in baddish preservation."

To Be Continued.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

Individuality of Horses — Their Varying Moods.

Differences in experience are sometimes more imaginary than real, and in the discussion of such topics the real point at issue is often lost sight of. It has been said, "One man's meat is another man's poison." Is there any doubt that this, to a very considerable extent, is also true of our long domesticated breeds of improved live stock? Take our trotters, pacers, roadsters and thoroughbred horses, with their wonderful intelligence and fine but high-strung organization, and it will be found on giving them close attention that they have the "blues," their "off days," or it may be weeks, like human beings. As a matter of fact, one of the most interesting writers and best authorities of the present day has been so impressed with the almost human action and intelligence of some horses that he almost avers that his horse has a soul.

Soil that has been robbed is no more satisfactory to the farmer than the till that has been robbed of its cash to the merchant. The soil is the farmer's plant and the store is the plant of the merchant. Should either he robbed the owner is the loser. In one case the owner is usually the robber, and in the other some other person does the robbing. No one ought to knowingly rob himself. Many are doing this thing when they insist on robbing the soil. The successful farmer studies how best to restore what the growing crop has removed. It is wonderful at the crops grown on an acre of ground in some of the old countries of Europe. The French farmer raises larger crops and he thoroughly understands the system of fertilization. He does this because he is obliged to get a living from a very small area of ground.

Deal with young trees fairly and they will repay the care. They will grow while you sleep and become more valuable every day. If one wants to see how much permanent value tree-planting adds to a farm, let him go out farm hunting with the cash in his pocket and see what kind of a farm he will be willing to pay the most for—the bare, treeless one, or the one that has a nice, thrifty orchard, a good, well-bearing berry patch and plenty of properly-placed shelter-belt trees. It is the latter kind of a farm that captures the buyer every time.

Now comes the advice to use a strong lime-sulphur wash for borers. The suggestion is to boil one pound of lime and two pounds sulphur in one gallon of water and swab it around the base of the peach tree once per month in June, July, August and September. It is worth trying, but we think the knife will still be needed on some trees.

Cultivation has other virtues besides keeping down the weeds. It helps keep down the insects, admits air into the surface soil, prevents the moisture from escaping from below by breaking up the capillaries which form on cultivated land and help to pulverize the plant food in the soil so that the plant can use it to best advantage.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS ADN ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Will some one please give a remedy for scours in a 2-year-old Jersey heifer?—G., Old Fort, N. C.

I would like to know what troubles my poultry. They are dying at the rate of three and four a day. Their necks become limber and they lie down and are unable to rise again.—Mrs. S., Central Sta., W. Va.

The Farmer and Poultry.

In a great many cases it will be profitable for farmers to engage in the culture of ducks, geese or turkeys, and in quite a number of instances, it will be well to handle all of them. Where the farmer has a running stream of water, the houses for the breding ducks can be located nearby so that the fowls can have ready access to it. While it is possible to successfully keep ducks without having bathing water, at the same time it will be better that they can have their daily bath. This is particularly so in point of exercise. A hen can exercise by scratching for her hood, but a duck cannot. Bathing is about the only thing that will call for exertion with the duck. If given a chance, it will spend the most of its time on the water., and this swimming about gets its muscles into play. When ducks are kept exclusively on land they lounge around, quickly get out of condition, and there is more or less loss in consequence.

However, the young ducks,—those that are intended for market—should not be allowed this exercise. It is preferred that they lead a life of idleness that they may accumulate fat.

Where breeding ducks are exclusively confined to land, they should have a deep drinking vessel, so that they may plunge their entire head into it. The reason for this is that the duck has a habit of digging its bill into loose dirt, and in doing so the dirt is apt to get into its eyes. Having a deep vessel of water, the duck will at once dash its head into it, thus cleaning out the dirt. Where it is unable to do so, the eyes will become sore and blindness in many cases is the result. This is likewise true in the case of young ducks.

Geese do not need bathing water so much as do ducks, as they are great roamers. What they particularly require is good pasture land. They are grazers. Yet if they can have access to a running stream it will do them good.

Turkeys do best on a somewhat hilly country. They prefer woodland, and will roam for miles.

While on a trip through Rhode Island, looking up the turkey interests, the writer noticed that the best turkeys were those kept on a rich, heavy soil, where corn and clover thrive best, and in a section, also, where the land is for the most part hilly, thus affording high and dry locations. The heavy boulders, and the vast stretch of woodland, providing plenty of shade, is where the turkeys take exercise in roaming, and at the same time are protected from the hot, burning rays of the sun.

Getting back to the ducks, the principal matter to consider in their care is labor. Aside from that, the investment in houses is very little, as about they really need in that particular is an open shed to protect them from exposure to bad weather, especially nights. The same can be said of geese.

A good mating is a drake to four or five ducks, in the early part of the season, and six to seven ducks to a drake during the summer. A less number of drakes are required in a flock where bathing water is supplied. The best matings are yearling ducks mated to two-year drakes. Beginners generally mate ducks too late in the season. For results the mating should be made before November 1.

Ducks neither roost nor lay their eggs in nest houses. Instead the floor of the house is bedded with straw or hay. The duck usually lays at night. It is best to have a gate in front of the open shed house in which they quarter at night. This can be closed during laying season (which runs from February 1 to August 31) so that the ducks are kept shut in until about 9 o'clock in the morning, in order that they may lay in the house. If this is not done, many eggs will be found dropped about the yard and not a few in the bottom of the stream in which they bathe.

The food for ducks during breeding season is equal parts of corn meal, wheat bran, ground oats and flour. Ten per cent beef scraps, and 30 per cent boiled turnips or cut clover, are also added. They are given all they can eat night and morning.

In geese, a gander and a couple of geese are sufficient to begin with for their eggs, as a rule, are very fertile. They are also excellent sitters.

Geese begin laying late in January or early in February. A goose will lay from 10 to 15 eggs and then become broody, but where the eggs are taken away from her daily as laid she will lay from 20 to 30 eggs. The average weight of a goose egg is five and a half ounces.

Vegetables and cut clover hay should be in the bill of fare. The diet of the goose is practically the same as that of the duck.

In turkeys, a single union of a male and female fertilizes all the eggs the hen will lay for one season. Hence, one gobbler will be enough for 20 or more hens.

About four dozen of eggs is a fair record for the annual output of the turkey.

An experienced breeder says he would not advise anyone to embark in turkey culture unless the locality be a dry one; for a damp, marshy cold soil is fatal, and no amount of drainage can make it fit for turkeys. No matter how rocky, sandy or broken it my be the fowls will be healthy.

Turkeys like to roost as high as possible in the house; therefore, the perches should be on a level to prevent them breathing foul air.

Finally, it is well to remember that unless the stock birds are large it is impossible to get the young ones to a good weight.—Michael K. Boyer.

THE ORCHARD

Time for Planning.

Plans should be made at this time for the orchard that is to be set this fall. It requires plans to be successful in any enterprise and orcharding is no exception to this rule. Perhaps no work connected with farm life gives greater satisfaction than making plans and executing plans in planting the home orchard.

The question of location is the first problem that the orchardist will solve. Much depends upon the proper location not only for convenience but for adaptable soil; air and water drainage, slope, prevailing winds, etc. The question of locaton is very important and no mistake should be made.

The next consideration will be the kind and the variety of fruits. Many of us are tempted to plant the so-called fancy, rare and much over-estimated varieties without carefully considering their adaptability and use for the farm home or for market. The safest plan is to plant the reliable varieties—those that have been tested and their good and bad qualities known. A few of the unknown may be tried if one has plenty of space and does not mind the work and expense for the experiment. The safest plan is usually the best in starting the orchard.

Small fruits should have a place in every orchard planted for the home. By small fruits are meant grapes, blackberries, strakberries, dewberries, currants, raspberries, etc. Not all of these may be suited to your soil and climate, but it is likely that some are. Berries and grapes are choice fruits and the orchard will be incomplete without them.

Peaches, apples, pears, plums and cherries are other fruits that you are likely to decide upon. They are the common fruits, yet the best. With the exception of cherries, they are found in most orchards. Cherries are a little more exacting in their requirements, but they are worth growing, and if they will grow on your land, set a few cherry trees.

The land should be prepared early. It is never safe to delay preparing orchard land. Prepare the land for the first fall rains so the trees may be set early.

Drainage

There are two types of drainage that must be kept in mind in locating and planting an orchard; air drainage and soil drainage. The spot selected should be high, for cold air seeks the lower levels, and frosts come first in "pockets" and low-lying belts. If a valley or coulee is chosen, it should have a wide opening at its lower end. A rolling site, somewhat elevated, will usually afford good air drainage.

The soil drainage also will generally be good in a high, rolling exposure. "Fruit trees can't stand wet feet." Perfect soil drainage must be provided if it is not already present. Tile or open drains may be called into use. If tile is used it should lie in the middle between the rows, to effect even drainage and to prevent as far as possible the filling of the drain with roots.

Dentistry.

Whether it is a shade or fruit tree, a little judicious treatment of a cavity will often save the tree for many years of usefulness. Whether it be a branch or the main trunk, the treatment will be the same. First, all decayed or apparently decaying or diseased wood should be removed with a sharp chisel or knife until perfectly sound heart-wood is exposed. Immediately wash the wound with a solution of copper sulphate, in the proportion of one pound of sulphate to five gallons of water.

As soon as this has been done, fill the cavity with a thin mortar made three parts of clean sand. When it by mixing one part of cement with thre parts of clean sand. When it has become stiff but not hard, face it on the outside with thin cement over all parts that have become injured. If a cavity or split should occur near a fork of the tree, it would be an additional safeguard to put a long bolt through both branches so as to hold them together. When the cement hardens in a cavity, the trunk will be perfectly solid and decay will be arrested.

THE DAIRY

Feeding Young Stock.

Calves dropped in the spring and early summer should be growing nicely by the time they are in their winter quarters. They should be early accustomed to eating grain, grass, and later in the fall, alfalfa or clover hay. It is poor economy to limit their supply of roughage, as it develops large frames and gives the appearance of vigor, and nothing will aid this more than clean, well-grown hay.

The grain ration is necessary for steady growth. A ration that is being recommended and one that has been found satisfactory in the northwest, is a mixture of barley three parts, wheat bran one part, and alfalfa meal one part. When it can be obtained an additional one part of oil meal or soy bean meal may be used as it gives tone and finish to the calves which is desirable. The grain should be given in two feeds, morning and evening.

Regulate the amount of grain to the individual calf. No grain should be allowed to remain in the mangers where it will become musty as digestion disorders will result. Ground oats and bran are valuable supplements to skim milk in a ration as they contain a large amount of mineral substance necessary for good bone.—E. V. Eilington, Idaho Station.

Silage and Corn Stover.

While at the Nebraska experiment station the writer conducted tests to determine the relative value of silage and shredded corn stover (stalks) for cattle feeding. In order to determine the amount of stover fed each steer, it was necessary to husk the corn from the stalk, and as the cattle were kept in the barn, shredded stover was more convenient although more expensive.

The use of bundle corn, however, would greatly reduce the cost as it can be harvested and shocked as easily as the ears alone can be husked from the stalk and cribbed. During the fall and early winter the use of bundle-corn containing ears might even prove more profitable than the use of silage.

The further fact that this experiment was conducted during the summer months without the use of grass pasture, is evidence that calves can make very satisfactory gains by using corn silage and alfalfa as a substitute for grass.

In sections where enough grass cannot be grown to carry the number of cattle wanted through the year, but where a large tonnage of corn can be grown on a relatively small acreage, the silo will become an important factor for use in summer as well as in winter.—H. R. Smith, Minnesota.

Tuberculous Cow Dangerous.

Three things have become quite plain in the course of a world-wide study of the relation between human and bovine tuberculosis. (1) That tuberculosis is a common disease among cattle. (2) That there are constant opportunities for transfer of any possible infection from cattle to people. (3) That man is at least susceptible to bovine infection.

There can be no reasonable question now that the most serious sources of human tuberculosis, particularly for older children and adults, is the advanced case of human tuberculosis in the home. It has been satisfactorily shown, however, that man is at least susceptible to tuberculosis infection from cattle and that tuberculosis among young children, due to germs from cows, is sufficiently common and serious to make it necessary to recognize the tuberculous cow as an important element of danger.

Feed the Clover.

It is frequently recommended that clover crops be plowed under to aid in maintaining the humus and nitrogen contents of soils that are devoted largely to hay and grain farming. While this practice has its advantages, especially upon certain types of soils, such as the coarse sandy soils in certain districts of the states, the question arises whether it would not pay better to harvest the clover crop in he form to harvest the clover crop in the form the manure produced by the cattle back upon the field from which the clover was taken.

In the light of the present high market prices of cattle on the beef market and the results obatined by the Indiana experiment station from feeding clover hay in combination with other feeds, it appears that the latter course would be the better one to adopt. Clover hay fed at the Indiana station in connection with corn and cotton seed meal produced a profit per steer in 180 days of feeding of $4.29, not including the pork produced by hogs following the steers. Including the pork thus produced the profit was $11.16 per steer. Another lot of steers fed for the same number of days in the same station on shelled corn silage in conjunction with the clover hay returned a profit of $7 per steer, not including pork, and a profit of $15.06, including the pork.

AN OLD NURSE

Persuaded Doctor to Drink Postum.

An old faithful nurse and an experienced doctor are a pretty strong combination in favor of Postum, instead of tea and coffee.

The doctor said:

"I began to drink Postum five years ago on the advice of an old nurse.

"During an unusually busy winter, between coffee, tea and overwork, I became a victim of insomnia. In a month after beginning Postum, in place of tea and coffee, I could eat anything and sleep as soundly as a baby.

"In three months I had gained twenty pounds in weight. I now use Postum altogether instead of tea and coffee; even at bedtime with a soda cracker or some other tasty biscuit.

"Having a little tendency to diabetes, I used a small quantity of saccharine instead of sugar to sweeten with. I may add that today tea or coffee are never present in our house and very many patients, on my advice, have adopted Postum as their regular beverage.

"In conclusion I can assure anyone that, as a refreshing, nourishing and nerve-strengthening beverage, there is nothing equal to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

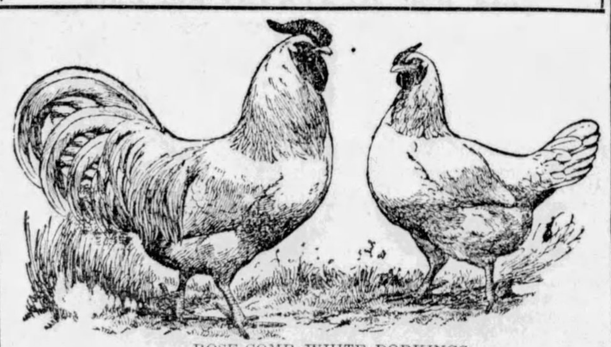
Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping teaspoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

GRANDPARENTS OF 'EM ALL



ROSE-COMB WHITE DORKINGS.

Here we hve the oldest known breed of domestic poultry. The White Dorking was bred for virtually a century before any of its variously colored cousins made their appearance. It has white legs, skin and bill and has five toes on each foot. It is long and deep in body. The comb in both cocks and hens is large. The legs of this variety generally are larger than those of the other Dorkings, which are noted for short heavy legs.

Uncle Sam's Last Big Land Opening

1,345,000 Fertile Acres

Open to White Settlement on the

Fort Peck Indian Reservation—Montana

Along Main Line of Great Northern Railway

On the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, located just north of the Missouri River, on the fertile plains of Northeastern Montana, lie 8,406 homesteads of 160 acres each, waiting the coming of the farmer. The Indians, peacable and fond of agriculture, have been allotted their lands. 1,345,000 acres remain for the white man—land with a rich, sandy loam soil capable of raising 20 to 30 bushels of wheat and 40 to 60 bushels of oats per acre.

Register at Glasgow, Havre or Great Falls, Montana
Daily—September 1 to 20, inclusive. Drawing at Glasgow September 23
Special Round Trip Homeseekers' Fares on Certain Dates.

These lands have been appraised at $2.50 to $7 per acre and can be taken up under the United States Homestead laws.

Information FREE Write today for free illustrated map, folders and detailed information regarding this big land opening. Fill out coupon below and mail to:

E. C. Leedy, General Immigration Agent, Great Northern Ry. Dept. 329 St. Paul, Minn.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

See America First
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
National Park Route

Coupon

E. C. LEEDY, General Immigration Agent,
Dept. 329 Great Northern Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Send me free, descriptive map, folder and information regarding how, when and where to register for lands on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

THE GARDEN

Tomatoes From Cuttings.

Where one wishes to grow tomatoes in a hothouse or in pots for home use, it is more satisfactory to make cuttings from mature plants late in August than to grow plants from seed. Tomato-slips are very easily rooted. Cut from vigorous stalks in pieces four inches long and plant these in a bed of good soil. When the roots are an inch long remove the plants from the bed to four-inch pots. Whether for the window-sill or the more ample greenhouse, the plants should remain in these small pots till buds have developed, when they may be transplanted to the bench or into larger pots. Cuttings handled in this way will make stockier plants, and will mature fruit much quicker than plants grown from seed. Cuttings may be secured from tomato-plants at any time during the growing season, or until the vines are killed by frost.

Horticulture Notes.

Outside of the meat consumption of this country, we are eating more garden products than anything else. Next to the question of meat supply the question of the garden vegetable supply is the most important. Practically two-thirds of the land lying adjoining our large cities is taken up in truck gardens. It is safe to say that outside of the wheat crop and the poultry products, the garden products are using more land and producing more revenue than any other product.

It is not too late to plant a fall garden. Such vegetables as lettuce, radishes, beans, etc., can be planted until the latter part of August with good results in most sections. The fall garden will be appreciated possibly as much as the early spring garden, and one should not neglect to have a good supply of crisp vegetables available at all times.

The fruit associations of our western states are just putting their reserve supply of fruit on the market this month. They have been able to store the fruit and keep it remarkably fresh in both appearance and taste. Needless to say, their profits are enormous, even taking into consideration the heavy expense of holding the fruit over. People in the cities, especially, are eager enough for the fruit at any price. This ought to be a good pointer for the farmers, that usually have a surplus on their hands in the early fall.

The main thing to keep in mind in having a good fall garden is that frequent and thorough cultivation is an essential. The early fall months do rot usually bring a very strong supply of rain, and vegetables require more than an ordinary supply of moisture to do the best. They will never grow, to be sure, without a good supply of moisture, but are apt to be bitter and not fit for the table or market.

Remember that most states have a weed law, which carries with it a penalty for allowing weeds to grow along the roadsides or on the farm. It would be a good plan to look up the subject in your state laws. You are apt to be called upon some day to explain why you are letting the weeds grow on the roadside adjoining your farm.

LIVE STOCK

Breeding Sows.

It is an error quite frequently made to dispose of the mature sows because they are heavier and will bring more on the market than the young ones, and to keep immature females to breed from. There are several reasons why the young sows do not do as well and are not as profitable as the mature sows.

In the first place the young sow is immature, is growing and is not developed in bodily form. Consequently when called on to produce a litter of pigs during the period she is doing double duty, growing toward mature size and carrying and feeding the young. She is liable to make a failure of both. For the reason that she is doing double duty she has not the supply of blood and nourishment to feed the young pigs before birth, and the pigs are smaller at time of birth. She is not likely to farrow as many pigs at the first litter as she will in later years. The pigs from the young sows do not grow as large as those from the older ones ,and there is a tendency to reduce the size of the animals raised from them.

During a great boom with any one breed, where there is a demand for all the females, both old and young, for breeding purposes, there is a noticeable diminishing in size of the animals. The inferior as well as the good ones are bred from, which is disastrous to the general standing of the breed.

In breeding, the best is none too good. The mature sow that has proved her ability to bring large litters of pigs, in which there is a large percentage of good ones, is a valuable animal to keep. Fecundity is a desirable characteristic, as one does not need to be at the expense of feeding as many sows to keep up the supply of pigs as when they have small litters. The mature sow has a large amount of blood and nourishes the pigs well while carrying them. The pigs are large and strong at time of birth, often reaching double the size and weight of those from the young sow.

After pigs are farrowed the mature sow is capable of giving a large supply of milk that will start the pigs growing rapidly. When they have had their stomachs well expanded, it is not a difficult matter to keep them growing. If the pigs are kept growing along rapidly a given amount in gain can be produced more rapidly and cheaply than if grown slowly. A certain amount of feed is required to sustain life, and therefore the most rapid gain is the most economical.

There seems to be an impression that sows will cease breeding after they are 3 or 4 years old. This is a mistaken idea. There are cases on record where sows have bred until 25 and 30 years old. If a sow skips one season in breeding she should not be condemned. Cows do the same occasionally and we think but little of it. There may be good reasons for such occurrences.

POULTRY

Summer Egg Storage.

Eggs get very cheap during the summer season and the producer is reluctant to dispose of his supply, knowing that eggs are forced down at this time for storage. Producers should and can enjoy the profit on their eggs. Their eggs are bought at a low figure and placed in storage and held for the rise of the market. The producer can do the same thing.

Water glass is a safe method of storing eggs. To 15 gallons of water (that has been boiled and allowed to cool) add one gallon of water glass—sodium silicate—and stir thoroughly. Pour the solution into receptacles and keep in a cool place. A cellar or basement that is well ventilated is good. Place the eggs in the solution as gathered. Do not allow the eggs to set around several days before placing them in the solution. Fill the receptacles with eggs to within about two inches of the top, allowing for a good covering of the solution over the eggs. The males should be separated from the females when the eggs are to be placed in storage. Fertile eggs will not keep in good condition like sterile eggs. Eggs that are sterile, gathered and packed promptly will keep in perfect condition for several months.

Good receptacles are earthen jars, five-pound lard cans or five-gallon kerosene cans with the tops melted off.

Any farmer can use the method as described above with safety, but he must be very careful to pack a select article. Eggs to be packed should be candled, unless known to be perfectly fresh and even then, candling is a good precaution.

The Body Louse.

The body louse crawls rapidly around the body of the fowl, irritating the skin with its very rough, file-like claws and is consequently very annoying to the fowl and very expensive to the poultryman for the energy that the fowl expends in fighting lice uses up feed that should be used for growth, the accumulation of fat, and for gg production.

When a hen has access to a bed of road dust, fine dry loam, sand, or sifted coal ashes, she will rid herself of many body lice, but she cannot get rid of all of them without the aid of some destroying agent applied regularly at intervals of a few weeks.

These lice breathe through very small tubes or pores, and by covering these with oil or filling them with very fine powder, breathing is prevented and the lice are smothered. On account of the hen's long feather's, it is easier to dust with Dalmatian or Persian insect powder, tobacco, sulphur, or air-slacked lime, than to try to reach the louse with oil or grease.

Hot Weather Advice.

About two-thirds of the hot weather trouble with growing chicks can be laid at the door of a poor water supply. Water will become contaminated rapidly in hot weather and should be changed at least twice a day to insure the best of results. We know of instances where whole flocks have been killed off by contaminated water suply. The vessels should be scrubbed and scalded out at least once a week to be on the safe side.

The other third of hot weather trouble with summer chicks can be laid to the fact that the droppings are not removed often enough to keep disease away from the yards. Droppings and a poor or contaminated water supply will soon do away with the whole flock in hot weather.

The coops should be cleaned out at least twice a week and given a good scrubbing or spraying with coal oil or some coal tar disinfectant. This advice may sound rather commonplace, but nevertheless it is important. If we could emphasize it more strongly we would repeat it a dozen times. Coal tar disinfectants are a mighty good thing for the farmer. It is a poor farmer that doesn't have a good supply on hand at all times, for they can be used all over the farm buildings. In the hen house, barn, dairy barn, anywhere, everywhere, they are the best friend the farmer has to aid him in the destruction of pests and disease germs.

Germany imports onions annually to the value of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, according to domestic crop conditions, the chief source of supply being Egypt.

BINDER ATTACHMENT with corn harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or in winrow. Man and horse cut and shock equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only $25. Fits with fodder binder. J. D. Borne, Haswell, Colo., writes: "Your corn harvester is all you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 65 acres milo, cane and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address NEW PROCESS MFG CO., SALINA, KANSAS

CHURN FREE To Introduce the CHALLENGE CHURN. First person in each township. Guaranteed to make fine class butter from milk or cream in 2 to 7 min.; 1 to 6 pt. capacity. Write today sure. Get one Free. Agents Wanted. MASON MFG. CO., Dept. G, CANTON, OHIO

Wood Shingles Won't DO!

In this 20th Century AGE OF STEEL, wood shingles are fast disappearing. They cost too much; they rot out too quickly; they much trouble to put on; too apt to catch fire. That's why 100,000 men have come to put these beautiful Edwards STEEL Shingles on their buildings.

Edwards Steel Shingles never burn nor rot. Come in big clusters of 100 or more, which makes them ten times as easy to put on as wood shingles. Each Edwards STEEL Shingle is dipped in molten zinc AFTER it is cut. No raw or exposed edges. No chance for rust ever to get a foothold. And the patented Edwards Interlocking Device, which allows for expansion and contraction, gives PERMANENTLY water-tight joints.

Edwards STEEL Shingles

Get Prices As to prices, these STEEL Shingles are far below wood. For we sell direct from factory to user and pay the freight ourselves. Just get our latest Edwards Shingle Books and Prepaid Factory Prices. Then compare. Then see if you can afford common wood shingles when you can buy genuine Edwards STEEL Shingles at these prices. Give dimensions of your roof if possible, so we can quote price on entire job. Send postal today and our big 875 and Prices will reach you by return mail.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company
825-875 Lock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World

ACE BROKE OUT IN LITTLE PIMPLES

d and Sore. Like Little Boils. Would Wake Up At Night and Scratch. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Three Weeks.

Falls City, Neb. — "My trouble began en I was about sixteen. My face broke t in little pimples at first. They were red and sore and then became like little boils. I picked at my face continually and it made my face red and sore looking and then I would wake up at night and scratch it. It was a source of continual annoyance to me, as my face was always red and splotched and burned all the time.

"I tried ——, —— and others, but ould find nothing to cure it. I had been ubled about two years before I found uticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a mple of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and d them and I then bought some. I shed my face good with the Cuticura ap and hot water at night and then plied the Cuticura Ointment. In the rning I washed it off with the Cuticura ap and hot water. In two days I noticed cided improvement, while in three weeks cure was complete." (Signed) Judd owles, Jan. 10, 1913.

It costs nothing to learn how pure, sweet, ctive and satisfying Cuticura Soap and tment are in the treatment of poor comxions, red, rough hands, itching scalps, ndruff, dry, thin and falling hair, because need not buy them until you try them. hough sold everywhere, sample of each be mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Adss post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Men who shave and shampoo with Cuura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

SS OPTIMISTIC ON MEXICO

shington Anxiously Awaiting Word from Lind.

Washington, August 18.—Administra- officials appeared to be less optim- today over the Mexican situation still were waiting some word from n Lind, which would make possible ication of President Wilson's views dy in the hands of the Huerta ernment. Chairman Bacon, of the te foreign relations committee, erred with the President.

At least we have done our duty," he, when leaving the executive es, he discussed possible rejection of views of the United States.

We have shown the world our ndly intentions and it will not be fault if the suggestions are re- ted."

here was an undercurrent of discuss- of possible alternatives of which ng the embargo on arms was one. Bacon declared that would be done after peaceful means had failed.

AMBASSADOR IN NEW ROW NOW

Henry Lane Wilson Makes Sharp Statement on British Office.

Washington, August 14.—A new and international twist was given to the Mexican situation yesterday when Henry Lane Wilson, whose resignation as ambassador to Mexico, to take effect October 14, has been accepted by the state department, severely arraigned the British foreign office in a statement which he issued late yesterday afternoon.

The statement is in reference to the report from London that the British foreign office had recognized President Huerta of Mexico as provisional president only, and that such recognition came after Ambassador Wilson made his speech at the reception given by Gen. Huerta in Mexico City to the diplomatic corps.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were nothing short of indignant when they read Ambassador Wilson's statement. When Bryan read it he cabled at once the American embassy in London facts concerning the report from there yesterday to the effect that England recognized Huerta as provisional president only and that recognition came only after Ambassador Wilson made his speech.

Ambassador Wilson, would make no further comment last night other than to say that his statement speaks for itself. Wilson's satement follows:

"In this statement really emanated from the British foreign office it is at variance with its traditions and with the character which it has maintained before the world for two centuries. I doubt the genuineness of the statement, as it is a pure subterfuge unworthy of the British foreign office. As there existed at time of this reception only a provisional government in Mexico the government of Great Britain could naturally recognize nothing but a provisional government which it did in exactly the same manner and practically the same phraseology as did other European governments.

"That Great Britain was moved to recognition by its desire to assist in the reseration of order is most likely true, and I believe this factor was the determining one with all governments which followed the example of Great Britain, though many of them recognized the Mexican provisional government at a much later date.

Not Affected by Speech.

"The action of the government of Great Britain was not in the slightest degree affected by the so-called 'congratulatory speech' made by me on behalf of the diplomatic corps. This address was not drawn by me, but by the Spanish and British ministers at the request of the entire resident diplomatic corps. I purposely declined responsibility for the wording, and in the form in which t finally appeared it was the expression of the views of the entire diplomatic corps, representing governments which had not at that time recognized the provisional government.

"For more than a month after this reception the British government maintained an attitude of hostility toward the government of Gen. Huerta, and when final recognition was accorded it came as a result of a complete reversal of policy.

"The governments of the other European powers recognized the Mexican provisional government some time after the recognition of Great Britain was given, waiting vainly for the recognition of the government of the United States, which they universally thought should be accorded. The truth of this statement here is of record in the department of state at Washington and doubtless also upon the records of every government accredited to Mexico at the time."

It is the general belief that Great Britain will demand the dismissal of Wilson. As the status of Wilson is that of ambassador awaiting the expiration of his term, it seems probable the administration will dismiss Wilson at once.

This Is Expert Who Is to Help Farmer

Washington August 16.—Dr. Thomas N. Carver, professor of political economy in Harvard University, is head of the newly established rural organization service of the United States department of agriculture.

The purpose of this bureau is the aiding of the 6,000,000 farmers of the country to bring about the betterment of their social and economic conditions.

FINGER PRINTS HELD VALID

Constitutes Real Signature in Case of This Indian.

Washington, August 15.—Two or three finger prints on an I. O. U. are as valid as a formal signature, in the opinion of the finger print expert of the United Staees Marine Corps. In a statement forwarded to the secretary of the interior today the expert establishes the genuineness of 19 finger prints which were given to him for identification and the finding is expected to cause a certain Pawnee Indian considerable embarrassment.

The Indian signed a memorandum acknowledging his indebtedness of several hundred dollars to an attorney and, in addition to affixing his signature, made several finger impressions on the paper. The attorney sent in his claim to the Department of the Interior for his fee, but in the meantime the Indian denied having signed the paper.

WILSON PLEDGES AID TO FARMERS

Rural Credits Will Be Demanded at Next Session of Congress.

Washington, August 15.—President Wilson made the distinct promise to congress and the country Wednesday that at the next regular session of congress he will insist on legislation establishing a system of rural credits.

So important does the President regard this matter that he declared it to be "our next great task and duty." He explained that it is unwise to attempt to provide machinery necessary for rural credits at this time, because of the lack of adequate information, a condition which will be rectified when congress receives in December the report of the federal commission which has made an exhaustive investigation of the subject.

The president's statement was put out for the purpose of checkmating the movement in the house Democratic caucus to load down the administration currency bill with a comprehensive scheme for rural credits which the senate would refuse to accept. The success of this plan would have meant the complete failure of Mr. Wilson's currency program.

Hopes for Farmers' Confidence.

It is believed by the President that the congressional representatves of the farmers will be satisfied with the prom farmers will be satisfied with the promise he has made and will agree to the reported by the house committee on banking and currency.

This move on the part of the President shifts the battle lines on the question of currency reform back to the senate.

There will be a Democratic caucus tomorrow to determine whether or not there shall be currency legislation at this session. A strong effort will be made to force through a resolution to be offered by Senator Lewis, of Illinois, providing for the passage of the tariff bill by September 1 and a recess until October 15, when congress will reassemble to consider currency. The President is not in sympathy with this plan and hopes to beat it. He served notice on a number of the Democratic opposition today that he must insist on congress remaining in session and acting on this important question.

Statement Made by Wilson.

The President's statement with reference to rural credits is as follows:

"Again and again during the discussion of the currency bill it has been urged that special provision should be made in it for the facilitation of such credits as the farmers of the country most stand in need of—agricultural credit as distinguished from ordinary commercial and industrial credits.

"Such proposals were not adopted because such credits could only be imperfectly provided for in such a measure. The scope and character of the bill, its immediate and chief purpose, could not be made to reach as far as the special interests of the farmer require.

Special machinery and a distinct system of banking must be provided for if rural credits are to be successfully and adequately supplied. A government commission is in Europe studying the interesting and highly successful methods which have been employed in several countries of the old world and its report will be made to congress at a regular session next winter. It is confidently to be expected that the congress will at that session act upon the recommendations of that report and establish a complete and adequate system of rural credits.

Too Little Aid to Farmer.

"There has been too little federal legislation framed to serve the farmer directly. We long ago fell into the habit of assuming that the farmers of America enjoyed such on immense natural advantage over the farmers of the rest of the world, were so intelligent and so enterprising and so at ease upon the incomparable soils of our great continent that they could feed the world and prosper no matter what handicap they carried, no matter what disadvantage, whether of the law or of natural circumstances, they labored under. We have neglected to analyze the disadvantages from which they were suffering and have too often failed to remove them when we did see what they were.

"Our farmers must have means afforded them of handling their financial needs easily and inexpensively. The should be furnished these facilities before their enterprise languish, not afterwards.

"And they will be. This is our next great task and duty. Not only is a government commission about to report which is charged with apprising the congress of the best methods yet employed in this matter, but the department of agriculture has undertaken a serious and systematic study of the whole problem of rural credits. The congress and the executive working together will certainly afford the needed machinery of relief and prosperity to the people of the countrysides, and that soon."

Needs of Farmers Great.

The President's statement shows his appreciation of the financial needs of the country's agriculturists. There are 12,000,000 farmers and 32,000,000 people directly dependent on agriculture. The value of the property owned by farmers is estimated to be $40,000,000,000 and the value of the annual products is fixed at $9,500,000,000.

The farmers claim they pay high prices for the supplies they require and are burdened with high rates of interest and inadequate credit facilities wholly out of proportion to their resources and of a character not responsive to their needs.

Senator Fletcher, chairman of the committee, said in the senate a few days ago that broadly speaking the needs of agriculture can be met only by a separate and distinct system of banking. Credit associations, based on co-operation, organized and managed by those engaged in agriculture, co-ordinating with a banking plan with sufficiently extensive powers and authority and supervised and directed by government officials, will be required.

Systems in Other Lands.

Germany has the most complete financial system aimed to benefit agriculture, and under it her farmers have prospered. The German system is distinct from ordinary commercial banking institutions. Its application to Ireland has produced general prosperity and contentment. In France there are 4,000 agricultural syndicates, having 1,000,000 members, representing 5,000,000 of the rural population of France. There are also 1,350 credit societies after the raiffeison principle, with 60,000 members, and 1,500 societies of agricultural credit under a law which inaugurated a special type of banks composed of members of agricultural syndicates. These societies have resulted in doubling the product of the land, enabled the farmers to meet the competition of other countries, attached the people to the soil, and advanced the rural population in prosperity and in economic moral and social improvement.

OUR SPECIAL $6.50 Suit Made to Order

Linings Guaranteed for Two Years

Made to your individual measure from any selection of cloth, in any style and guaranteed to fit you perfectly. Our suits are made by the only system in the world, which insures perfect fit, and are not approached in price, variety of style, quality of materials, trimmings and workmanship by any other house. We save you half on any clothes you buy.

AMAZING AGENCY OFFER

Write us and we will send you absolutely free, complete sample outfit, and large selection of cloth samples, latest fashion illustrations, order blanks, tape measure, complete instructions how to take measurements. We will show you how easy it is to get into well paying business. Hundreds of our agents are making $5 to $15 a day. You need no money or experience—we furnish you everything to start. You can make good money using spare time only. Profit on two orders pays for your own suit.

THE CAPITOL TAILORS
Dept. 410, Monroe & Market Sts., Chicago

WHEAT PUT ON THE FREE LIST

President Prods Congress and Will Permit No Recess.

Washington, August 15.—The extra session monotony of congress was broken sharply yesterday, the senate placing wheat on the free list, Republican senators serving notice they would not consent to limit debate on the tariff, President Wilson ordering no recess in congress until the currency bill was enacted and the house Democratic caucus agreeing to make warehouse receipts acceptable for rediscount in the federal reserve banks.

The Democratic amendment putting wheat on the free list and striking out the 10 per cent per bushel tariff rate, fixed by the house Democrats, was adopted by the senate by a vote of 37 to 32.

House Schedule Reduced.

Senators Ransdell and Thornton of Louisiana, voted with Republicans. The present duty is 25 cents per bushel on wheat, with a duty of 25 per cent on flour. The house committee had reduced this to 10 cents per bushel and had put flour on the free list.

With the two exceptions the Democratic ledders lined up solidly in support of the finance committee's free list. The Louisiana senators have voted against their colleagues on a number of schedules because of the free sugar provisions of the tariff bill. Senator Poindexter, Progressive, also voted against free wheat.

The first definite effort of the Democrats to secure an agreement for an early vote on the tariff bill failed in the senate when Republicans served notice consideration of the measure would be continued indefinitely.

They denied the Democratic charges they were "filibustering," but insisted the tariff bill would be debated "fully and freely" before they would consent to an agreement for a final vote.

Late Session Predicted.

Leading senators of both parties, as a result of the day's developments, today predicted a sesion of congress that would run until late October or November. Early in the day President Wilson had made it known that he would not approve of any congressional recess until the currency reform bill had been disposed of. This attitude was endorsed by Democratic leaders and those who had favored a recess after the passage of the tariff bill apparently had resigned themselves last night to a continuous session of congress.

Senator Simmons, as manager of the tariff debate, made a formal request when the senate took up the measure, for an agreement to vote August 25.

WOMEN VOTERS MEET

Want Suffrage Committee in the House.

Washington, August 14.—Supported in their arguments by several members of the house, delegates to the National Council of Women Voters appeared today before the house rules committee to urge the creation of a woman suffrage committee in the lower branch of congress. The women were led, by Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, president of the congress.

Representatives Raker, of California; Keating, of Colorado, and Falconer, of Washington, were on hand to champion their cause.

Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago; Dr. Viola M. Coe, of Oregon; Dr. Cora Smith King, of Washington, and Mrs. Frances M. Bjorkmen, of Colorado, were announced to make the principal arguments favoring the appointment of a suffrage committee. The fact that such a committee had long existed in the senate, the woman believed, was sufficient reason why a similar committee should be available to them in the representative branch of congress.

JANE ADDAMS URGES SUFFRAGE

Says Women Need Vote to Help Enforce Laws.

Washington, August 16.—Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, last night addressed a mass meeting, marking the conclusion of a conference here of the National Council of Women Voters, representing about 4,000,000 feminine voters in several western states.

Urging the need for universal woman suffrage, Miss Addams declared women should have the franchise not only to bring about intelligent humanitarian legislation, but in order to be in a position to follow it into intelligent enforcement.

The Secret of Lonesome Cove

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

two hours older, say. Whether we shall know all that Mr. Sheriff Len Schlager knows, is another question. I don't like Mr. Schlager, either, for that matter."

"Dennett has seen me," said Sedgwick in a low voice.

Indeed, the narrator's voice had abruptly ceased, and he stood with the dropped jaw of stupefaction. One after another of his auditors turned and stared at the two men in the motorcar.

"Stay where you are," said Kent, and stepped out to mingle with the crowd.

No one recognized, at first, the immaculate flannel clad elegante as the bearded scientist whose strange actions had amused the crowd on the beach. A heavy solemn man addressed hi:

"Friend of his?" he asked, nodding toward the artist.

"Yes."

"He'll need 'em. Going to give evidence?"

"To hear it, rather," replied Kent pleasantly. "Where's the body?"

"Inside. Just brought over from Doctor Breed's. He's the medical officer, and he and the sheriff are running the show. Your friend want a lawyer, maybe?"

The thought struck Kent that, while a lawyer may be premature, a friend in the town might be very useful.

"Yes," he said; "from tomorrow on."

"Meanin' that you're in charge today," surmised the big man shrewdly.

Kent smiled. "I dare say we shall get on very well together, Mr.—" his voice went up interrogatively.

"Bain, Adam Bain, attorney and counselor at law for 30 years in the town of Annalaka."

"Thank you. My name is Kent. You already know my friend's name. What kind of man is this medical officer?"

"Breed? Not much. More of a politician than a doctor, and more of a horse trader than either. Fidgety as a sandpaper undershirt."

"Did he perform the autopsy at his own house?"

"Him and the sheriff last evening. Didn't even have an under taker to help lay out."

The lobe of Kent's ear began to suffer from repeated handling. "The body hasn't been identified, I suppose?"

"Nobody's had so much as a wink at it but those two and Ira Dennett. He viewed the corpse last night. That's why I guess your friend needs his friends and maybe a lawyer."

"Exactly. Mr. Dennett doesn't seem to be precisely a deaf mute."

Lawyer Bain emitted the bubbling chuckle of the fat throated. "It's quite some time since Iry won any prizes for silent thought," he stated. "You are known, hereabouts?" he added, after a pause.

"Very little."

"Gansett Jim, yonder, looks as if he kinder cherished the honor of your acquaintance."

Over his shoulder Kent caught the half-breed's glance fixed upon him with stolid intensity. A touch on his arm made him turn to the other side, where Sailor Smith faced him.

"Didn't hardly know you, with your beard off piped the old man. "Howdy, Professor. You're finickled up like your own weddin'."

"Good morning," said the scientist. "Are you going inside?"

"No hurry, said the other. "Hotter'n Tophet in there."

"I want a good seat; so I think I'll go in at once," said Kent. "Sit with us, won't you? Mr. Sedgwick is with me."

The ex-sailor started. "Hi-i?" he exclaimed. "Here?"

Kent nodded. "Why not?"

"No reason. No reason at all," said the old seaman hastily. "It's a public proceedin'."

"But you're supposed to see him here?"

"There's been quite a lot o' talk—"

"Suspicion, you mean."

"We—ell, yes."

"People are inclined to connect Mr. Sedgwick with the death of the woman?"

"What else can you expect?" returned the old man deprecatingly. "Iry Dennett's been tellin' his story. He's certain the woman he seen talkin' to Mr. Sedgwick is the dead woman. Willin' to swear to it anywheres."

"What about Gansett Jim? Has he contributed anything to the discussion?"

"No. Jim's as close-tongued as Iry is clatter-mouthed."

"And probably with reason," muttered Kent. "Well, I'll look for you inside."

He returned to join Sedgwick. Together they entered the building, while behind them a rising hum testified to the interest felt in them by the villagers.

Within, a tall wizened man, with dead, fishy eyes, stalked nervously to and fro on a platform, beside which a hastily constructed coffin with a hasped cover stood on three sawhorses. On a chair near by slouched the sheriff, his face red and steaming. A few perspiring men and women were scattered on the benches. Outside a clock struck 11. There was a quick inflow of the populace, and the man on the platform lifted up a chittering voice.

"Feller citizens," he said, "as medical officer I declare these proceedin's opened. Meaning no disrespect to the deceased we want to get through as spry as possible. First we will hear witnesses. Anybody who thinks he can throw any light on this business can have a hearing. Then those as wants may view the remains. The burial will take place right afterwards, in the town buyin' ground, our feller citizen and sheriff Mr. Len Schlager, having volunteered the expenses."

"That man," said Sedgwick in Kent's ear, "is a great deal more nervous this minute than I am."

"Perhaps he has more cause to be," whispered the scientist. "Here comes the first witness."

A sheep-herder had risen in his place and without the formality of an oath, told of sighting the body at the edge of the surf at 7 o'clock in the morning. Others, following, testified to the position on the beach, the lashing of the body to the grating, the wounds, and the manacles. Doctor Breed announced briefly that the deceased had come to her death by drowning, and that the skull had been crushed in, presumably, when the waves hammered the body upon the reefs.

"Then the corpse must have come from a good ways out," said Sailor Smith, "for the reefs wouldn't catch it at that tide."

"Nobody knows how the dead come to Lonesome Cove," said the sheriff in his deep voice.

There was a murmur of assent. The people felt a certain pride in the illomened locality.

Elder Ira Dennett was the next and last witness called. Somewhere beneath the Elder's dry exterior lurked the instinct of the drama. Stalking to the platform he told his story with skill and fervor. He made a telling point of the newly finished picture he had seen in Sedgwick's studio, depicting the moonlit charge of the wave-mounted corpse. He sketched out the encounter between the artist and the dead woman vividly. As he proceeded the glances turned upon Sedgwick darkened from suspicion to enmity. Kent was almost ready to wish that he had come armed, when Dennett, with a final fling of his arm toward the artist, stepped from the platform and resumed his seat, amid a surcharged silence.

Then Sedgwick arose. He was white; but his voice was under perfect control as he said, "I presume I have the right to be heard in my own defense?"

"Nobody's accused you, yet," growled Schlager.

"Public opinion accuses me. That is not to be wondered at, in view of what Elder Dennett has just told you. It is all true. But I do not know the woman who accosted me. I never saw her before that evening. She spoke strangely to me, and indicated that she was to meet some one and go aboard a ship, though I saw no sign of a ship."

"You couldn't see much of the ocean from your house," said the medical officer.

"I walked on the cliffs later," said Sedgwick, and a murmur went through the court room; "but I never found the woman. And as for throwing her out of a ship, or any such fantastic nonsense, I can prove that I was back in my house by a little after 9 o'clock that night."

He sat down, coolly enough; but his will be shown that she was killed before 10 o'clock."

Now, however, Doctor Breed was on his feet again. "Form in line, ladies and gentlemen," said he," and pass the coffin as spry as possible."

At this Sheriff Schlager stepped forward and loosened the hasps, preparatory to removing the cover. "The body has been left," said he, slopping the lid aside, "just as——" Of a sudden his eyes stiffened. A convulsive shudder ran through his big body. He jammed the cover back and, with fingers that actually drummed on the wood, forced the hasps into place.

"She's come to life!" cried a voice from the rear.

"No, no," rumbled the sheriff. Whirling upon the medical officer, he whispered in his ear; not more than a single word, it seemed to the watchful Kent.

The doctor turned ghastly. "Gents," he said in a quavering voice to the amazed crowd, "the program will not be carried out as arranged. The—the—well, the condition of the deceased is not fitten——" He stopped, mopping his brow.

But Yankee curiosity was not so easily to be balked of its food. It found expression in Lawyer Adam Bain.

"That ain't the law, Doc," he said.

"I'm the law here," declared Sheriff Schlager, planting himself solidly between the crowd and the coffin. One hand crept slowly back toward his hip.

"Don't pull any gun on me," retorted the lawyer quietly. "It ain't necessary.

"You heard Doc Breed say the body wasn't fitten to be viewed," pursued the sheriff.

"That's all right, too. But the doc hasn't got the final word. The law has."

A quiew murmur of assent passed through the room.

"And the law says," continued Bain, "that the body shall be duly viewed. Otherwise, and the deceased being buried without view, an order of the court to exhume may be obtained."

"Look at Breed," whispered Kent to Sedgwick.

The medical officer's lips were gray, as he leaned forward to pluck at the sheriff's arm. There was a whispered colloquy between them. Then Breed spoke, with a pitiful effort at self-control.

Lawyer Bain's point is correct; undoubtedly correct. But the body must be prepared. It ought to 'a' been looked to last night. But somehow I—we—— Will six citizens kindly volunteer to fetch the coffin back to my house."

Ten times six offered their services. The box was carried out swiftly, followed by the variable hum of excited conjecture. Quickly the room emptied itself, except for a few stragglers.

To Be Continued.

On the American continent 1,624 languages and dialects are spoken.

Tailoring Salesmen WANTED

We want live, energetic hustlers, men who can make good; who are ambitious to start in a business of their own. No canvassing; no experience required; no capital necessary. We furnish everything to start. **Hundreds are making from $100 to $200 per month and expenses.** We guarantee absolute satisfaction and take all the risk. We are one of the largest woolen mills in the country and positively have the only up-to-date, high-quality, low-priced tailoring on the market.

A great many of our men are making from $25 to $50 Every Week

We furnish a complete agents' outfit, consisting of **large sample book** (not a folder), **order blanks, tape measures, advertising matter**—in fact everything essential to the conducting of a high-class tailoring business.

Write today for this big outfit It is sent express prepaid. Drop a postal and say *"Send me your agents' outfit."* We will start you at once on the road to Success. Be sure and write today.

DANIEL WOOLEN MILLS, Dept M, 300 Green St., Chicago

5 YEAR GUARANTEE

98 CENTS POST-PAID

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our big catalogue of Elgin watches we will send this elegant watch postpaid for **only 98 cents.** Gent's size, high grade gold plate finish, **lever escapement,** stem wind and stem set, **accurate time keeper, fully Guaranteed for 5 Years.** Send 98 cents today and watch will be sent by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **ARNOLD WATCH CO., Dept. 812 CHICAGO, ILL.**

DROUTH WILL PUT BEEF UP

Department of Agriculture Is Worried About Western Outlook.

Washington, August 16.—Sharp increases in the prices of fresh beef are expected to follow the drouth that is scorching the cattle growing states of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Oklahoma and officials of the department of agriculture are not concealing their anxiety over the outlook.

Their apprehension is increased by unfavorable reports said to have been received from agents now in South America concerning the condition of the cattle there.

In anticipation of the increased meat imports that would follow the passage of the new tariff measure Dr. A. B. Melvin was sent by the department to South America to observe the manner in which cattle was slaughtered and meat packed in those countries. He is said to have reported that a serious hoof and mouth epidemic is raging in Argentina, the prncipal meat growing country of South America and this necessarily would bar the entrance of such meat to the United States.

Australia, in the event of serious shortage is expected to furnish much of the meat consumed by Americans in the immediate future. This supply may be limited, however, because of Great Britain's demands if Argentina fails her market.

You should read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

TILLMAN ATTACKS SUFFRAGE

Think It Will Hurt Women—But Sees It Coming.

By the Associated Press.

Washington, August 18.—Senator Tillman, showking some of the old-time vigor that won him the sobriquet of "PPitchfork Ben," pitched into woman suffrage in a senate speech today.

"It is a beautiful dream," said he, "that female suffrage will purify politics. The vital and important thing for us to consider is the effect on the women themselves. We had better endure the evils of corruption in politics and debauchery in our government, rother than bring about a condition which will mar the beauty and dim the lustre of the glorious womanhood to which we have been accustomed all our lives.

"We can better afford to have degraded and corrupt politics than degraded and bad women. To have both in ever-increasing degree, as was the case in Rome, would make the world so unspeakably horrible, as well as so corrupt, that good men and women both would disappear from the face of the earth and civilization would be blotted out like it was in the dark ages after the fall of Rome.

"I am so thoroughly a convert to the belief that you cannot touch pitch without being defiled, that I shudder to think of the consequences to the womanhood of America should suffrage become universal, taking in both sexes and all races. Yet the experiment is going to be tried, I fear."

WILSON WON'T COMPROMISE

Washington, August 18.—President Wilson has no intention of compromising with insurgent Democrats on the administration currency bill. He made it plain today that he intended to stick by the report of the Democraic majority of the house banking committee and was confident that the house would adopt the Glass bill without material change.

FAMILIES OF 3 PREDOMINATE

London, August 16.—Families of three constitute 19 per cent of the total number and are more numerous than any others in England, according to a blue book just issued. Families of four members make up 18 per cent; of five, 14 per cent, and those of six, 10 per cent.

Don't Look Old Before Your Time

WOMAN'S delicate system requires more than ordinary care and attention—more care and attention than it is given by the average woman.

Neglect it and ills soon creep in, and the look of old age, sometimes quickly, sometimes gradually follows.

That backache, so common among women, brings with it the sunken chest, the headache, tired muscles, crow's-feet, and soon the youthful body is no more youthful in appearance—and all because of lack of attention.

There is no reason why you should be so unfortunate, when you have at your disposal a remedy such as **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription**—recommended for over **40 years** as a remedy for ailments peculiar to women. We have thousands upon thousands of testimonials on file—the accumulation of 40 years—testifying to its effectiveness. Neither narcotics nor alcohol are to be found in this famous prescription. Regulates irregularities. Corrects displacements. Overcomes painful periods. Tones up nerves. Brings about perfect health. Sold by dealers in medicines, in liquid or tablet form.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, newly revised up-to-date edition, answers hosts of delicate questions about which every woman, single or married ought to know.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6007.—Ladies' Dress.

This dress closes at the front. The pattern provides for a removable chemisette. The long or short sleeves can be used. The skirt is cut in five gores. The pattern 6007, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure Medium size requires 4⅞ yards of 44 inch material with ⅝ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

6331—Ladies' Corset Cover.

This corset cover is made without shoulder seams. This corset cover is specially desirable for embroidered flouncing. Plain material can also be used. The pattern, 6331, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1-2 yards of 36-inch material.

6326—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Linen, madras or silk can be used to make this waist with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The waist can be made with or without the collar and with either long or short sleeves. The pattern, 6326, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material, ⅝ yards of 27-inch contrasting goods.

6335.—Boys' Dress.

This dress just the me for the all boy e has not worn the egulation sers. The g or short eves can used and closing made at back. pattern is cut sizes 1 2 3 years. dium size uires 2¾ ds of 36 material h. ½ yard t-inch contrasting goods.

6324—Ladies' Skirt.

Cheviot or serge can be used to make this skirt. The skirt is cut in five gores and can be made with either the inverted plait or habit back. The high or regulation waistline can be used. The pattern, 6324, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 36-inch material. Width of the lower edge is 2 1-4 yards.

5870—Girls' Sailor Dress.

There is no more attractive frock for a small girl than the popular sailor dress and in the model here presented we have a splendid design. The middy blouse can be worn inside or outside of the skirt. The plain skirt is attached to an underwaist. The pattern, 5870, is cut in sizes 2 to 12 years. Medium size requires for dress 4 ds of 36-inch material and 5-8 of a of contrasting material and for erwaist 1-2 yard of 36-inch ma-

HOW TO MAKE A PETTICOAT

Do you know how to make a petticoat? If not, you can learn easily by securing a copy of "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker." Don't miss the opportunity that is offered to every purchaser of a Blade pattern. The regular published price of this book is 25 cents, but if you buy a Blade pattern you can get the book for five 1-cent stamps. Save your certificate and get a book that no woman should be without.

Only 25c

For This Excellent Value

An All-Over Embroidery **Corset Cover**

We Pay Postage

This handsome corset cover is made in a pretty blind and open work design, exactly as illustrated. Has silk ribbon drawn entirely around and finished with bow. The arm holes are lace edged. Has draw string at waist. Pearl buttons down front. Sizes, 32 to 44 inches. You will be surprised to get this beautiful corset cover for less than 50c. If you are not entirely satisfied we will refund your money. This is only one of hundreds of great values in our Bargain Flyer No. 1. Send for it.

Order by No. 189U52. We pay postage. Send only 25c.

FREE Fall Bargain Flyer No. 1 and 500-Page Catalog

We want you to have our big 500-page catalog and Fall Bargain Flyer No. 1. Free for the asking. Write for it now, **today.** Let us save you many dollars on your everyday needs.

W. & H. Walker 5102 Herr's Island, Pittsburg, Pa.

RESINOL STOPS ITCHING INSTANTLY

Heals Skin Eruptions and Clears Unsightly Complexions.

It is a fact that the moment Resinol Ointment touches itching skins, the itching stops and healing begins. With the aid of Resinol Soap, it almost always clears away all trace of eczema, ringworm, pimples, blackheads, or other tormenting, unsightly eruption quickly, leaving the skin clear and healthy.

But we do not ask you to accept our unsupported word for it. You can send today for a generous trial of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment, and test them to your own complete satisfaction, at no cost whatever, while thousands who have been cured say, "What Resinol did for us it will do for you." Physicians have prescribed Resinol for eighteen years, and practically every druggist in the country sells Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. For free samples of each, with full directions for use, write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

LEARN NURSING AT HOME.

Women taking the NATIONAL TRAINING COURSE are furnished uniforms and assisted to EARN MONEY WHILE LEARNING. "National Nurses" are earning

$15 to $25 a Week.

Write for free trial lesson giving valuable information for the care of the sick and book containing statements from hundreds of women we have successfully trained at home.

National School of Nursing, 118 Lake St., Elmira, N. Y.

A Silo Book Free

This is Vol. 37 of the celebrated Cypress Pocket Library, and its 120 pages discuss the silo proposition in *all its phases.* Probably it is the most authoritative and exhaustive treatise on the silo subject ever published. It is not in any sense a manufacturer's catalog, but it contains WORKING PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for building the best and cheapest "EVEN TEMPERATURE" silo ever invented. This silo is not patented *in any feature*—the plans are for YOUR FREE USE and profit.

A Silo Book That Is Authoritative:

Some of the subjects treated in this book are:

"Billion Dollar Waste"
Silos New; Theory Old
You Need a Silo
Dairy Farm Profits
Silage Makes Milk and Beef
Beware of Frozen Silage
Silo Superstitions
May Be Addition to Barn
Cost of Filling Silo
Investment Value of Silo
Mast Bo of Wood
Not Necessarily Round
Lumber Bill for Silo
May Be Built Inside Barn
Science Condemns Cement
Cement Too Expensive

and a dozen other topics, each given a free, full and fair discussion—handsomely illustrated. Full plans, detail drawings and specifications for building a silo that WILL NOT CRACK, EXPLODE, TUMBLE DOWN, or FREEZE—nor will it chill the silage at siloing time. This economic masterpiece is the CYPRESS "EVEN TEMPERATURE" SILO.

All the Books Are FREE (FOUR FARM BOOKS)

Vol. 4 is the BARN Book, with plans for 4 barns; Vol. 20 is the FARM NEEDS Book, with plans for 8 farm outbuildings; Vol. 36 is the CARPENTRY BOOK, with 12 plans and sketches of difficult jobs in carpentry, and Vol. 37 is the NEW SILO BOOK.

Southern Cypress Mfr's Ass'n.
Hibernia Bank Bldg.
New Orleans, La.

CYPRESS LASTS ALMOST FOREVER

CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

So. Cypress Mfrs' Ass'n.
112 Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Please send me the *Free New Silo Book, Vol. 37* of the Cypress Pocket Library, also books marked in the squares:

☐ Barn Book (4 plans) Vol. 4.
☐ Farm Needs Book (8 plans) Vol. 20.
☐ Carpentry Book (12 plans) Vol. 36.
☐ U. S. Gov't Report on Cypress.

R. F. D.——Town——

State——

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1913.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Twin Troubles

Optimists do not argue that trouble never comes singly. The idea that calamities arrive in pairs is of remote origin, and whether true or not, it is better to believe in showers of blessing than in twin calamities. Read The Blade's advertising columns for manifold opportunities.

Mr. Sulzer refuses to recognize the toe of the boot.

Excessive aviation is becoming more dangerous than cigarettes.

A broken nose and a black eye will ne'er help one prove an alibi.

Some people are diplomatic only when dealing with the devil.

The New York state assembly sat on Governor Sulzer all night.

A fool and his money are parted before he realizes that he is a fool.

Mrs. Sulzer did it. Garden of Eden history is forever repeating itself.

Tammany wants everybody outside of the organization to keep straight.

The first thing a woman does after she gets home from a picnic is to sigh.

The housewife's idea of exciting sport is to chase three flies out of the dining room.

Look pleasant, fellows; a St. Louis woman claims she can photograph men's souls.

Assault and battery are among the few things that are not committed in the name of style.

Artificial legs are a by-product of war. One of the Balkan states is advertising for three thousand.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has left China in a hurry. Which may be his notion of the way to save the country.

This optimistic thought comes to us o'er and o'er—the paw paw crop may be shorter than it has been before.

A psychologist has a scheme for making geniuses. But if all men were geniuses who would pay the taxes?

Few women will agree that this is a beautiful world we live in as long as there are little red ants in the pantry.

Chalk is one scientist's favorite elixir of life Rather a dry meal, unless it could be served with sugar and cream.

If everybody's good intentions of yesterday were put into execution today the millennium would come tomorrow.

"Don't talk too much" is poor advice to give anybody. Few persons could agree as to what amount of talk is too much.

What has become of George Ade's old fashioned farmer, who used to give his hired man 16 hours in which to do a day's work?

Several state prisons are abolishing stripes. Probably feel that they are inappropriate for a man who has led a checkered career.

With seven hundred wives to tell him what was what, we're not surprised that Solomon got a reputation for possessing wisdom.

A good cantaloupe is a poem, a dream; and a pumpkin is all right as a pumpkin; but a pumpkiny cantaloupe is a delusion and a snare.

The big town of New York has some sentiment, after all. It will pension two old street car horses, instead of converting them into corned beef.

The story is told of a Southern woman who sleeps all day that she may nag her husband at night. And yet she may be one of those women who are all right otherwise.

Whenever a woman tells us that she has an ideal husband we feel that she is holding back something, that if told, would put him in a class with the average married man.

Somebody is trying to prove that Adam was not the first man. Poor old Adam! He doesn't seem to get credit for being anything worth while since some of the prominent suffragists acquired a dislike for him.

The man who grows cantaloupes should take as much care and put as much soul into his work as the poet puts into the poem that is to appeal to the heart of the reader. No singer of songs would think of marketing a poorly-cultivated, half-ripe thrill.

One Boston woman is willing to give a million dollars to found an Adamless Eden, notwithstanding history offers nothing in that line but failures. There will be some hope of establishing a successful Adamless Eden when nature produces enough yearnless women to populate it.

PLANT-FOOD WITHOUT END.

The sources of the known nitrate deposits, upon which agriculture largely depends for fertilizer, will be exhausted within 60 years. The day of exhaustion will come sooner if the rate of exploitation is increased, which is more than likely to happen. The demand for fertilizing materials is increasing as new lands are becoming worn, as the principles of intensive agriculture are more universally recognized and it becomes easier to ship fertilizer to far corners of the earth. Obviously if no new sources of nitrates are uncovered, the world will be troubled over where it shall obtain its bread.

The axiom that necessity is the mother of invention is particularly applicable to this situation. Not many years ago a British scientist set the date when the human race would begin to starve because the nitrates in the soil had disappeared and there was not the material with which to replace them. But since the issue of that dolorous prediction, means have been found for converting the nitrogen of the air into compounds from which fertilizers could be manufactured. The means employed is the electric arc. By the use of water power electricity can be made cheaply and this is made to act upon the nitrogen of the atmosphere, the resulting compound being made in turn to act upon other chemical materials and producing the needful fertilizer. This is now done upon a commercial scale in Norway and doubtless we shall some day do the same thing in this country.

The dread of starvation through the exhaustion of the nitrate deposits may be laid aside. An immeasurable source of supply has been found. The time may come when every farmer with a brook upon his land can set up the apparatus of a fertilizer plant, put a dynamo to work and produce whatever food his crops must have.

ARGUMENT BY STATISTICS.

The argumentative man used to depend on the Scriptures when he sought to knock his opponent's controversial feet from under him. Nowadays he pins his faith to the power of statistics.

Recently, a Chicago newspaper, upon the authority of a "government expert," attempted to show by figures alone that the American farmer was a mere stickin-the-mud compared with the agriculturist of Belgium. By this presentation, the Belgian gets more than twice as much wheat out of the acre than does the American, more oats, rye and barley. The unspoken inference is that the farmer over here is dull and lazy and—one may judge—not a quarter as good to look upon.

In the comparison, the only factors are production. No consideration is taken of the fact that Belgium is one great alluvial plain, rich throughout, with scarcely an acre that can be called bad. Nor is consideration taken of the fact that the averages of crop production in this country take in the yields of the thin and stony Appalachian valleys and those of the deep soils of the Mississippi bottoms, the reapings of the dry farming districts and of the unfathomed wealth of California fields, those of land that once was lake beach and of land that but late was marsh.

Half the statistical comparisons are mere jokes. The factors which make them up are often too far apart to warrant comparison.

WHEN THE TALK WILL END.

At this writing, the senate is concentrating its thought and its gifts at eloquence upon the agricultural schedule of the tariff bill. This schedule occupies pages 55 to 64 in the copy of the bill upon each senator's desk. As there are 277 pages in all to the measure and as it came from the finance committee on July 11, persons interested have the factors from which they will be enabled to calculate the date when the senate will tak a final vote

Yet that date, however skilled in arithmetic the calculator may be, will not be the true date. The first month's speed will not be the speed of the last month of wrangling and engineering for votes. For shortly the senators will be tired to death of the tariff. They will be as sick of the subject as the everyday business man who wants to know where he stands as regards foreign competition. Though each line and each word of the first 60 or so pages of the bill are considered and weighed and subjected to all kinds of legislative tests known to legislators, the last pages of the bill will be bolted in a lump. The senators are only human after all. Their patience and endurance are not supernatural.

If there were accurate figures on the boredom our legislators were capable of standing, we could come pretty near to hitting upon the date of final passage.

JUST CHANGING HIS ROUTE.

The Railway Age Gazette, after reciting what it considers good evidence of a lessening of the public tolerance toward the tramp, says:

"To exterminate tramps is, perhaps, more distinctly altruistic than to run 'good farming specials' and teach farmers how to raise potatoes, cotton and cattle; and the job is far less pleasant; but the satisfaction of doing a good thing for society is present in both cases."

Does the Railway Age Gazette really think that tramps can be exterminated, or does it merely think they can be kept off the railroad cars, out of the railroad yards, and beyond the reach of freight brakemen either to fight or "assess" for transportation?

It is to be feared that "the good thing for society" which the Age Gazette prays for applies to only that part of society which owns the railroads and is in their employ. In spite of the leaping strides of civilization, no hope can be held out for an early suppression of vagabondage. No persecution so harsh but has failed to bring this about in the past, no government of today so severe that its highways are free of wanderers and beggars. The taste for tramping is about as amenable to laws as jealousy, about as submissive to statutory punishment as a weakness for gossip.

The railroads might possibly rid their rights of way of tramps. But that would mean that tramps would take to the common highways and "hoof it" instead of "beating it." What society in general would gain could be designated by the minus mark.

IMPEACHMENT WORTH WHILE.

The particular "high crimes and misdemeanors" of which Governor Sulzer will be found guilty—for the vote of the impeachment accurately forecasts the decision—will be those of making false oath as to the extent of his campaign expenses and of using campaign money for speculation in stocks, the profit for which was to go into his own pockets.

From statements which have appeared in New York state newspapers, we gather that it is no unusual thing for the politicians of Governor Sulzer's clan and class to swear to the truth of their campaign expense statements with their fingers crossed. It is a sort of mummery legalized by custom Nor does it seem to be an unusual thing for politicians to let part of the campaign contributions which come their way stick to their palms. As one newspaper puts it, "everyone knows that our politicians are as careful about spending campaign money as they are careless about accounting for its disposal."

There is an element of cruelty in this trial of Governor Sulzer which is making him friends even with those who have no doubts about his guilt. They see that he is being judged by men who are tainted with the practices they pronounce heinous. But unfair as they may be, the impeachment proceedings will produce good. They will breed respect for a law that has been honored in the breach. They will break up that lucrative graft of diverting campaign funds to uses foreign to election campaigning.

GEORGIA'S CHANCE FOR SERVICE

The state of Georgia owns a railroad, built from Atlanta and Chattanooga, 137 miles, between the years 1841 and 1850. In 1890, it was leased to a company at an annual rental of more than $400,000. The lease is to expire in 1919, six years hence.

It is proposed by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to call a state-wide convention for the purpose of deciding what shall be done with the road after the expiration of the lease. The disposition will be in the hands of the legislature, but the Chamber of Commerce hopes to gain an expression of opinion from the railroad owners—the public of Georgia—which will guide the legislators. The questions, of course, are whether to release the line, to sell it outright or to operate it as a distinct state institution.

It might be worth while for the country at large to urge the state to run the railroad itself. This would provide a test of public ownership such as many writers, lecturers and political organizations have been advocating for many years. If the state "made good," perhaps the agitation for the government ownership of railroads would be taken more seriously than it has been. If it failed, that might be the last of the talk and the writers, lecturers and political organizations could take up something else new and untried.

RIVAL FLOOD REMEDIES

The president of the Mississippi River Levee Association has written an article attacking bitterly the proposal to solve the flood problem by means of storage reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The proposal to construct reservoirs is embodied in two bills now before congress. It is assumed in these measures that reservoirs will deal with the problem adequately. But a wiser proposal is that contained in a bill introduced by Representative Dyer, of Missouri, as well as in another bill fathered by Senator Sterling, of South Dakota. This suggestion is that a commission be appointed for the purpose of studying the possibility of controlling flood waters by means of reservoirs. It isn't a bold assumption that storage lakes will perform the work. It is merely a call for conscientious study.

The Mississippi River Levee Association, in insisting upon its solution being adopted, raises the suspicion that there is something in levee building profitable to its interests. If it is as anxious to have the problem solved as its president would have the country believe it would not cry down the rival plan, but use its influence to have the plan studied.

THE PURSUIT OF SULZER

"I shall walk the street called straight," said Governor Sulzer when he took the oath of office. It seemed no impossible task for him. He has been in public life for twenty-three years, and, though throughout that career he wore the badge of Tammany Hall, his record was free of scandal. No suspicion of corruption sullied his reputation.

Sulzer was one of the precocious children of politics. He passed the hard tests of Tammany at twenty-seven and was permitted to go to the New York state assembly as one of its cadets. Evidently he satisfied Tammany. Certainly, he was of a calibre satisfactory to his constituency for it returned him to Albany four successive terms, in one of which he gained the speakership. It was at the end of the Spanish war that he spread his political pinions and winged his way to Washington. There, also, he was satisfactory to Tammany Hall and it allowed him to stand for re-election again and again. He had been delegate to the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896 when the star of Bryan blazed into position among the Democratic bodies of the first constellation, an increase of illumination vastly obnoxious to eastern members of the party. When the problem of harmonizing the factions was up in the Kansas City convention of 1900, Sulzer was among the ones mentioned as suitable linking with Bryan. He had climbed that far in ten years of public life.

In congress Sulzer took no first prizes for statesmanship or intellectuality. But he was ready with burning words when it seemed that the interests of his foreign-born constituents were endangered, or their racial honor assaulted. He had the knack of picturesqueness pleasing to reportorial tastes. Few members of the house of representatives have been better self-advertisers. So when Murphy of Tammany needed a candidate who could take the place of his discredited Dix, he had in Sulzer the best of clay for his purpose.

The governorship seems to have been heady wine for Sulzer. Apparently he had figured that the time was ripe for a break with Tammany. The bills he espoused were anti-Tammany bills. The appointments he made were anti-Tammany, far more unforgivable from the Tammany point-of-view. The battle has raged back and forth and great has been the thunder and shouting. Today—from the looks of the field—Murphy is victor.

The charges against Sulzer appear to have a groundwork of truth, for anti-Tammany organizations and newspapers believe them. Yet it must be remembered that if Governor Sulzer had not seceded from Tammany, the public would not have been reminded of an ancient accusation of perjury, there would have been no breach-of-promise lawsuit and nothing would have been known of stock speculations with campaign funds. Men who would knowingly support a crook for office, provided the crook was friendly to them, are not the kind who would hesitate to forge dirty weapons.

A CONSERVATIONIST OF 1870.

When they canalized Cedar creek, put up sawmills of unusual size and equipment as to machinery and erected a somewhat lordly mansion, the Ward boys, it would seem, were under the impression that the timber of their vicinity was going to last forever. That, we understand, was the sentiment of the times as regards lumber supplies in general. As far as you could see over northern Ohio there was forest. The idea that it would be felled and sawed into cord wood, ship timber and furniture material in a few years was manifestly absurd!

But there was at least one man in that period who had the correct vision. He was Mr. John H. Klippart, who made an agricultural survey of Ohio in 1870 and reported to Rutherford B. Hayes, then governor. In his report, embodied in the publications of the state geological survey, he says that the railroads alone were consuming a million cords of wood annually for fuel. A railroad man had informed him that "the company holds it to be cheaper to use wood for fuel at any price less than $8 per cord rather than use the ordinary bituminous coal at six cents a bushel." The railroads, too, were using an immense number of ties. "Add to this," Mr. Klippart wrote, "the enormous and annually increasing demand for lumber for the various uses to which the several kinds of timber are applied, in the construction of buildings, tenements, shipping vessels and cars, furniture, manufactures and the arts, and the reflecting mind will be convinced that the day is not far distant which will find Ohio comparatively treeless." "'After us the deluge,'" repeated the far-sighted student, meaning that when these bounties of nature were gone Ohio would feel the edge of want.

That denuding the forest lands might literally mean such a deluge as descended upon the state last March would have shocked him grievously had his vision reached that far.

ALASKA AS AN EXPERIMENT.

One of the suggestions made by Colonel Roosevelt in his speech accepting the Progressive nomination for President was that Alaska be made experimental ground for new governmental ideas and policies. The territory, in its isolation, presented admirable material for the purpose. It had no established institutions which would be disorganized. The population was meagre and, what was better, was not so settled in its ways or grown so conservative through custom that it would oppose experiment out of mere opposition to change.

It is pleasant to observe that though Colonel Roosevelt was not returned to Washington his admirable suggestion has not been ignored. The Democratic congress has looked it over and has found it well worth while. Alaska will probably be used as a political experiment. Bills now before congress propose not only the construction of government railroads, but the construction as well of telegraph and telephone systems. The government may go even farther than leasing coal lands. It may itself mine coal. It may build wharves as the outlet of the coal fields and manage them, may erect warehouses and conduct them.

These enterprises are only beginnings at experiments in government ownership, but they will be sufficient to let the country know whether public ownership of public utilities can succeed under a democratic form of government or must prove lamentable failures.

Sunday School

WHEN THE LIMIT IS REACHED

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 24 Is, "The Bread From Heaven."—Ex. 15: 27-17: 36.

By William T. Ellis.

Today finds the message for tomorrow in yesterday. What has been is the guide for what is to be. The chief function of history is to serve as a sign-board. This western nation, setting out on untried ways, confronted by many perplexities, may well go to school to the Hebrew nation at its beginning, more than 3,000 years ago. For there are great patriotic and social lessons bound up in that experience, even as there are admonitions for the individual life.

It was all a question of the wisdom of going forward in new and untried ways Is such a national experiment wise; or is it not better to endure the ills we know, than to fly to those we know not of? Shall we adhere to the old conditions, even though evil, rather than risk the hardships that are involved in the attainment of the new? Have we the courage to throw off old yokes, and dare the untried ways? Before they were a month out of Egypt the Jews were bewailing their folly in having left the certain comforts of slavery.

Although they know it not—any more than we know it today—the children of Israel were being tested. Their fitness for the blessings of liberty and self-government was being probed. They thought they were judging Moses and Jehovah, although all the while they were being judged themselves. Judgments judge the judgers. What a man says about another is often chiefly illuminating for what it reveals about himself. A real chautauqua has been going through a hundred communities this summer, and naturally, all the neighbors are passing judgment on it. At the same time, the towns themselves are being appraised by the chautauqua, although that side of the question never seems to appeal to them. What the Jews thought was the testing of Moses, was really the proof of themselves.

Softened by Slavery.

Let us go gently here, and not pour the vials of our condemnation upon these whimpering exiles. They were only a month out of slavery. Their condition had robbed them of virile manhood. The worst thing about slavery is that it gives people the souls of slaves. Now the Jews would have to pay the price of having had somebody else do their thinking and planning and providing for them during the long generations under the lash. This is the factor in the negro question which is too often ignored.

Attempting to exchange dependence for independence, slavery for freedom, the very depths of the souls of these Jews would be searched. Their leader had the problem of fitting them for self-sovereignty. They were in the condition of the debased type of citizen who would sell his vote for a drink of whisky, a dollar or a job. Of course, they were poor stuff, and we scarcely marvel that even meek Moses lost his temper over them. Now he had them in the wilderness where they were to be kept in training for 40 long years, to get the slave-spirit and the reek of Egypt out of their system; just as infected persons are kept in quarantine for a prescribed period. The process was at times hard on the Jews, but it was for their health. They were what is termed in athletics "soft," and they needed to go into training.

The Grumblers.

From the ill-bred man who growls regluarly at his breakfast, to the man who finds fault with the way the government is run, the land is full of grumblers. Most persons are discontented with their work and their lot. Much of the so-called "unrest" of our land is this spirit of vague fault-finding. It is a characteristic of our small-mindedness.

As we listen to the whimpering and wailing of the Hebrews, we must bear in mind that they were an ignoble lot, only one monih removed from slavery. The ability to endure hardship calls for a certain quality of nobility to which they had not yet attained. They were not good travelers, for all such know how to put up with what comes. I once traveled through Turkey with an American college boy, and we mad many trying experiences in out-of-the way places—down in the region of the wanderings of the Israelites, for instance—but my companion, though young, was game. He never murmured at cold or heat or hunger. He had this first elemental quality of manhood.

These Israelites wanted Canaan—by the parlor car route. They resembled the host of young men with vague dreams of success who are unwilling to pay the price of ttoil and self-denial. The emancipated Jews thought to reach their goal without hardship. When trouble came, they grumbled at Moses. But, then, one of the principal uses of a leader is to take the blame of his followers for their own shortcomings.

By the Bitter Springs.

The first loud growl of the Israelites arose when they found the spring at Marah bitter. They wanted all the comforts of home in the wilderness. Their protest was childish and unreasoning. But the patient leader sweetened the waters for them. The incident has come to stand for the bitter waters of grief, of which we all must drink. It suggests these observations:

Marah was on the way to Canaan. We should be grateful for every landmark that is on the way home.

Better far to drunk at Marah than to have died of thirsting for life.

We come to the sweet by way of the bitter.

Bitter experience oft-times sweeten life; while wholly sweet experiences may embitter it.

It is easy to sing over the crossing of the Red Sea; it takes faith to be glad for the bitter experiences.

There are no bitter springs of experience that God cannot make sweet—and also use for the display of his providence.

Help as We Go.

This whole story is a commentary on the philosophy of going forward. The future is to be trusted. Progress brings providence. The way appears as we follow it. Nobody can see the end from the beginning; nevertheless, he should greatly dare. There was no mention of manna in the advertised program of Moses. This was one of God's surprises. The unexpectedness of God's bounty is one of its sweetest qualities.

The past is put into pledge by God for the future. Hitherto He has helped us; therefore he will not fail henceforth. He leads by ways we know not—but He never fails to lead. Like an explorer traversing an old route, dotted by caches full of supplies, God guides all who follow Him to storehouses of plenty. His resources never fail; they include manna and quail, and everything else necessary.

When man's limit is reached, then God's beginning is found. After we have come to the point where we can no longer help ourselves, then we find His help awaiting us. This Sunday school lesson will have been studied in vain if it does not teach us the old, old, simple basic lesson of dependence upon God for the necessities of life. Its golden text might well be, "Have faith in God."

Our Daily Bread.

That the host which Moses had led out of Egypt was full of weaklings, was made clear by their early whimperings. They rebelliously and ungratefully sighed for the sure comforts of Egypt. Better a full stomach than a free spirit, was their base creed. Nevertheless, amid all this discreditable clamor, God saw that here was the making of a people who should bear to all the world the supreme truth of the revelation of the one God.

A miracle brought manna to the murmurers. We need not bother about the how of it, nor about the exact character of the manna, and what natural agencies, if any, were used in its production. Back of all providences is the Provider. Our daily bread is no less from God's hand because it comes through harvest and mill. The lines of Maltbie D. Babcock will bear repeating:

"Back of the loaf is the snowy flour,
And back of the flour the mill;
And back of the mill is the wheat and the shower,
And the sun and the Father's will."

Whatever comes into life may be accepted as manna, and of God's sending. This is the lesson of the lesson. When we have come to the limit of our powers, we have but touched the edge of God's providence. He does better than we desire or design. "Casting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you."

Vast Coal Production

The production of coal in West Virginia in 1912 reached the great total of 66,786,687 short tons, valued at the mines at $62,792,234, according to figures compiled by Edward W. Parker, of the United States geological survey.

West Virginia is one vast coal field, all of the state west of the escarpment of the Allegheny Mountains being in the coal-bearing formation, and the actual coal area embracing about 17,000 square miles out of a total of 24,022 square miles in the state.

The coals of West Virginia are all bituminous or semi-bituminous and are mostly of high grade. Some cannel coal and a peculiar type known as "splint" are mined in the southern part of the state. West Virginia's coal production in 1912 marked the maximum record of the state. It was nearly as much as the total output of bituminous coal in the whole United States in 1882 and exceeded the total production of both anthracite and bituminous coal in 1877.

For the last four years, including 1812, West Virginia has held second place among the states in the quantity of coal produced, having taken the lead over Illinois in 1909. When the value of the product is considered, however, West Virgina drops to a rather poor third. On a comparison of thermal efficiency the average of West Virginia's coal is higher than that of Illinois by 25 to 30 per cent. The average price of Illinois coal, on the other hand, is from 20 to 25 per cent higher than that of West Virginia. It is true that conditions in West Virginia are favorable to low mining coal, and that West Virginia coal can be sold at a lower rate per ton than the coal in the states with which its product comes into competition, but it is also true that West Virginia lacks an advantage which the others possess in that she has no manufacturing industries to consume the product.

Inconsistency.

She wouldn't wear a feather on her hat
Because her love for feathered things was great,
But she never seems, somehow, to think of that
When a bird was brought in hot upon her plate.

It always caused her tender heart to ache
When she beheld an overloaded horse,
But her husband, overburdened for her sake,
Never caused her to be bothered by remorse.

She petted every homesless cat and cur
That came to rouse her tender sympathies,
But when a starving child appealed to her
She shrank as if it had been some disease.

—Montreal Herald.

Death Rate and Dollar Rate

IT IS the contention of those who give their lives to the study of the subject, says Richard Barry, in the Century, that "public health is a purchasable commodity." The struggle then, is between the death rate and the dollar rate. Contribute more money to the cause of public health and the death rate will go down. Forty thousand babies were saved in 1910, at an average cost of $18. It would have cost more to bury them, as the cheapest sort of a funeral costs $25.

The appropriation for the care of the public health in New York is not niggardly; it is larger than in most cities. Still, it is not enough. Where the health officers ask for $1.50 they get $1. The excuse is that the rest of the desired money is needed to improve parks and streets, for the police and fire departments, for the city government, the water fronts, etc. Besides, the people of this city are absolutely obliged to spend about $100,000,000 on automobiles, candy, theatres, alcoholic drinks, tobacco, diamonds and such other urgent needs of life. What is left over, after those necessaries are provided for goes toward the preservation of health.

TEETH DRAW COMMENT

Relation to Eyes Brings on Discussion by Physicians.

From distant times the canine teeth have been supposed to be in some way conected with the eyes, and for this reason they have been termed "eye teeth" by common folk. However, this connection between the eyes and the teeth has been frequently contested, and the doctors attributed either to diseases of the sinuses, or cavities of the bones of the face, or to lesions of the upper molars, the maladies of the conjunctiva cornea and even the deep membranes of the eye which developed at the same time.

Now it seems to result from the researches of Dr. Selazory that the canine teeth have been rightly blamed in these cases. In general it is the coexistence of dental lesions and sight troubles which leads to the diagnosis. But as this coexistence is not always clearly noted and the ocular symptoms are sometimes alone apparent, the diagnosis in these cases becomes more difficult.

Thus the labor of evolution of the upper canines may, in the court of the first and even of the second dentition, cause eye troubles in the absence of any dental symptoms by tumefaction on the level of the canine teeth, or by pains. In adults these cases are even more frequent. Thus the mouth is not examined when the patient does not mention caries of the affected canine tooth, and then the eye trouble, instead of yielding to the ordinary medication, often increases in intensity. Therefore a minute examination of the teeth should be made in many eye affections when the cause is not apparent and the treatment has not produced any improvement.

Stories of Famous Novels

By Albert Payson Terhune.

ELSIE VENNER, by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"She was a splendid scowling beauty, black browed, with a flash of white teeth. She was tall and slender, but rounded, with a peculiar undulation of movement. Black, piercing eyes, not large; * * * diamond eyes! That is Dr. Holmes' description of Elsie Venner, one of the strangest heroines in literature.

Elsie's father was the rich man of Rockland, a little New England village with a huge mountain behind it. The mountain was alive with rattlesnakes. One ledge of rock was so infested with these reptiles that no villager dared set foot on it. They often spread terror by creeping down into Rockland itself. A rattlesnake 18 years earlier had bitten Elsie Venner's mother.

Stimulants and cautery had been employed at once and Mrs. Venner had seemingly recovered from the bite. A few months later Elsie had been born. When the child was a few weeks old her mother died. Elsie grew to glorious young womanhood, but from infancy she had stood apart and alone. She had no friends. The village was full of strange stories about her.

The "Snake Girl."

For one thing, a hideous serpentine birthmark surrounded her neck; a mark she always covered with a necklace. Also her black "diamond" eyes had hypnotic, snakelike power. Her motions were snakelike, too. In winter she was dull and languid, seldom stirring from the fire. In the hot months of summer she seemed infused with weird power and energy. At such times she would vanish from home for days, and would roam alone on the mountains, treading fearlessly upon Rattlesnake Ledge and sleeping in its reptile-filled caves. Folk called her the "Snake Girl."

"Elsie's cousin, young Dick Venner, used to play with her as a child. But once when he made her angry she bit him on the wrist. A doctor was summoned in haste. And the wound was treated as though for rattlesnake bite. The boy got well, but the teeth marks were never effaced from his flesh.

Another phase of Elsie's condition was her hysterical dread of white ash leaves. This bore out the local tradition that rattlesnakes will never go near a white ash tree.

A governess was engaged for the wayward girl. Elsie hated the governess and tried to poison her. Then it was decided to send the girl to school. There she proceeded to try her hypnotic power on Helen Darley, one of her teachers. By simply looking at the teacher Elsie could make Helen leave the platform and come down to her desk.

The assistant principal of the school was a medical student, Bernard Langdon—good looking, clever, kind of heart. And Elsie fell in love with him. At first he did not notice this. Then he ignored it, for he felt no spark of love for the uncanny girl. Indeed he was inflicted by the nameless physical repulsion with which, in spite of her beauty, she inspired nearly every one. This feeling was but intensified once when a rattlesnake was about to attack Langdon during a ramble on the mountain and was driven away by a look from Elsie Venner's black eyes.

Dick Venner came back to Rockland about this time, after a roving career in South America. Dudley Venner, his uncle, Elsie's father, was rich. By marrying Elsie the young adventurer would be made comfortable for life. So Dick wooed Elsie. She hated him. He saw she loved Langdon and he made fun of her for her choice. She retaliated by trying to poison Dick, as she had tried to poison the governess. Dick's suspicions were aroused and he avoided the trap.

But he saw that matters must come to a climax at once. And he decided to put the schoolmaster out of the way. He attempted one night to strangle Langdon with a lariat he had brought from South America. Langdon frustrated the attempt and, with the help of a passing villager, captured and bound the would-be murderer. To spare his relatives' feelings Dick was not prosecuted, but was packed off to regions unknown.

A Dual Nature.

Meantime, a subtle change had been taking place in Elsie. The family doctor explained it by saying the "rattlesnake" characteristics were dying out, leaving in her only the better side of her dual nature. But the evil element had taken so strong a hold upon her system that she could not survive its death. She pined away, very gradually; the hard "diamond" light in her eyes being replaced by a softer glow. At length she died. At her death they removed the golden necklace she had always worn to conceal the serpent on her throat. Her old nurse cried aloud:

"The Lord be praised! He has taken away the mark. She's fit to meet His holy angels now!"

VARIETIES

Hay is the chief agricultural crop of Switzerland.

Australia raises nearly ten million acres of wheat a year.

Leeds (England) silk mills are to be electrically equipped.

Germany in 1911 exported 5,154 motor vehicles valued at $10,009,000.

Spain annually eats 747,297,000 pounds of meat, valued at $105,302,000, mostly beef.

There are 5,187 steam laundries in the United States employing 106,000 persons.

Prices of mules are reported to be rising in Missouri.

Cincinnati's tax levy is $15.12 to each $1,000 of valuation.

Germany gets by far the largest portion of its tin ore from Bolivia.

The output of lead in Russia in 1912 was 1,436 short tons, as against 12,000 short tons in 1903.

More than two hundred American windmills are in operation in Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey.

The consumption of coffee in France has just about doubled in the last fifty years.

Railways of the world at the close of 1911 represented a total capitalization of $56,950,329,364.

Utah made a record last year of mining more than three million tons of coal for the first time.

Venice is wrestling with the peculiar problem of a rapidly increasing population without being able to enlarge the city.

The Balkan war has brought about a rise in certain lumber prices in Europe because of the big demand for wood for ammunition boxes.

A sailing vessel built 103 years ago recently began another voyage from England to South Africa.

Canada imported more merchandise from the United States than from any other country.

Sapphires comprised nearly two-thirds of the value of gem minerals produced in the United States last year.

In China women carry their children in baskets that hang from a bar that crosses the mother's shoulders.

Culebra slides began to be troublesome as long ago as 1884 when the French were working in the Panama canal cut.

Sisal growing, introduced a few years ago into Porto Rico and the Philippines, is expected to produce its first commercial crop in the latter.

The new Chinese department of agriculture and forestry is very largely manned by Chinese graduates from the colleges of this country.

One of the world's largest church organs is an electrical instrument in Hamburg, which has 12,173 pipes, some of which are 37 feet long.

The estimated daily average consumption of cigars in the United States is 21,718,448, and of cigarettes, 23,736,986.

There are 7,875 smoke-consuming furnaces in London. Fifty-four different types of apparatus are used in the metropolis.

The New Zealand Farmers' Union asks government aid for procuring more laborers, more than 6,000 workers being needed.

The world's supply of emery comes from Greek islands and from Asia Minor. Exportation has been lessened within the last year because of the Balkan trouble.

American salmon in the fresh waters of Tasmania are prospering wonderfully. Some of them increased in weight from two ounces to four pounds in 21 months.

The United States has an enormous appetite for Swiss cheese. About 10 per cent of all the Swiss cheese produced comes to this country.

Gold is being mined at a depth of more than 5,000 feet in South Africa, and it is believed that the shafts will be sunk 3,000 feet more.

There has been a large increase in the number of Chinese newspapers since the revolution in that country. Shanghai alone now has 24 newspapers.

Dogwood, the principal source of shuttles for use in cotton mills, is growing scarcer year by year, and various substitutes are being tried, but with no great success.

Experiments by a large telephone company have proved that 1,800 wires can be crowded into the same size cable heretofore used for only 1,200 wires without impairing their efficiency.

Oysters cannot live in the Baltic Sea. The reason is that it is not salt enough. They can only live in water that contains at least 37 parts of salt in every 1,000 parts of water.

Western Australia produces more gold than any American state, sends more pearls to Europe than any other country except Ceylon, and is said to have the richest belt of hardwood timber in the world.

Recent investigations indicate that the greater part of the diet of the bat consists of mosquitoes, and advantage is being taken of this fact in building communities in Texas and other southern states of the mosquito pest.

To solve the problem of disposing of the dead, a famous German architect proposes to erect in the chief cities immense pyramids, each of which would hold the ashes of 1,000,000 cremated bodies.

In Iowa not all the farmers' daughters are seeking positions in the cities. More than 100 farm girls are enrolled each year in the purely agricultural courses at the state college.

English scientists have found that more than half a million tons of sulphurous acid are discharged into London's atmosphere every year, mainly by the combustion of illuminating gas, to the injury of the city's stone buildings.

A rabbit canning factory has been opened in Argentina. The furs of the animals are sold to a hat factory. Rabbits have become a great pest in Buenos Aires province.

Hollow concrete tile blocks will be made at Panama and the canal commission has arranged for their manufacture. Most of the buildings in the new town of Balboa will probably be constructed of these blocks.

The steel railroad tie, which has made very little headway in the United States is extensively used abroad and particularly in Germany, where two years ago the Prussian state railways alone bought more than 1,000,000 tons of ties of this character.

The humble potato is put to surprising uses. Under one process the outer skin is removed, the white flesh treated with sulphuric acid and other chemicals, pressed by powerful hydraulic machinery into blocks, which are cut and carved into various shapes and sizes and sold as "ivory." The keyboards of cheap pianos and organs are often made from this "ivory."

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

GIRL QUESTIONS

"Shall a girl correspond with a boy if her parents are not willing? They have nothing against the boy, except he is not wealthy and not very industrious." This is a girl of 16 asking a few questions.

I am inclined to think that the parents' real reason for not allowing their daughter to write to the boy is no so much because he is "not wealthy," few young boys are rolling in money; but rather because he is not very industrious.

Laziness may be termed one of the negative vices. It is not as disquieting as intemperance, or as dangerous as irregular living, but it certainly gets on a woman's nerves, if she marries such a man. A lazy man grows conspicuously large as discreditable in these hustling days, when everybody has practically one goal, to be rich.

I heard a boy say to his mother the other day: "Not how can I save more, but how can I earn more?" What seems to be the slogan of the present century young man, to work to the top of his earning capacity.

Industry in youth is a quality that older people appreciate, but it does not always follow that a lazy boy will make a lazy man. Sometimes a change of circumstances, or of constitution or of heart will transform a moderately lazy person into a very active one. But if he is too awfully lazy, there is no hurry about writing. Parents usually know best.

The second question is: "Should a girl let a boy kiss her?" Certainly not.

Third: "Is it right to ask a boy for his picture?" There is nothing wrong in so doing, but it is in bad taste to do so, or to give him your picture unless you are very sure of his friendship. Boys have been known to carry girls' pictures about with them, and to display them, and boast of their conquests to other fellows. Make sure that the boy you give your photograph to is not a cigarette fiend, for he may imagine a lot of things about you, nor a boaster, nor anything, in short, except a true, pure hearted boy friend, who respects and admires you.

Fourth question: "Should a girl of 16 take walks with boys?"

There is safety in numbers, and walking parties of several young couples, with an older man and woman in the party, may be made very delightful summer afternoon or evening diversions

The Japanese make pilgrimages to certain waterfalls or blossoming trees, or snow capped mountains. They reverence nature, and are willing to spend much time in her study and observance. Our American boys and girls would be happier if they learned to enjoy the common things of life; the sky, a tree, the birds, the roadside blossoms. Therefore let walking groups be formed, and let youth pay tribute to nature.

Driving through one of our parks recently I saw several happy groups of young men and maidens, some with boxes of luncheon, fishing tackle and the various accompaniments of a day out of doors.

Also I saw some couples, young girls and boys, trying to hide from their fellow men, for the sake of a little sly spooning They looked neither wholesome, nor happy, for they were not being honest to themselves, nor to their fellow creatures. For the sake of a trifling, temporary emotion they were risking a great deal of future strength and happiness.

No, my precious girl, don't go out walking alone with a boy, nor out driving either. Remember: "Safety in numbers."

MARTHA HOLDEN.

A THOUGHT FOR YOUTH

Learning is wealth to the poor, an honor to the rich, an aid to the young, and a support and comfort to the aged.

What Helen Keller Says

Helen Keller is the most wonderful speaker in the world, because, born dumb, she has yet learned to speak to large audiences. Deaf, dumb and blind, she sees what many people with ears and eyes ignore, and interprets it to them. The other day, speaking in a crowded hall, she deeply impressed her hearers as she spoke of the miseries and needs of the poor, in slow, halting, earnest tones.

"If you do not see the sorrows of the people who surround you," she said pleadingly "you are more blind than I."

What a revealing sentence! Here is a young girl, so terribly afflicted, so cut off from all that makes life worth living to most human beings, that every heart feels for her. If ever an individual had the right to say, "Why should I think of the sorrows of other people, when my own afflicitions are far greater?" Helen Keller has that right. Yet she forgets her own miseries entirely, and sets her whole heart to sympathize with others, and to help them. Blind, she sees what they suffer; dumb, she learns to plead for them. Shut in upon herself, it would seem, inexorably, she overcomes it all, and reaches out to the poor and needy in a passion of unselfish service.

How do ordinary Christians, with keen eyesight and sharp hearing and ready speech, look alongside of this eager soul? Ought not her words to pierce deep, and open the eyes of many a blind conscience? What Helen Keller can see, can others not see and help, too?—Forward.

Plants Which Give Heat.

The Pathfinder.

The Alpine flower, called the soldanella, for example, produces heat sufficient so that it grows even under a considerable covering of snow. If the snow is not to deep the plant sends its stem up through the snow, which is melted by the heat. If the snow is deeper the heat melts a little hollow chamber out about the plant, thus giving it room to expand and blossom.

It has been found that some of the plants of the arum family, which are common in the Mediterranean region, develop a temperature of as high as 100 degrees when their buds are opening. To a less degree probably all plants furnish their own heat under certain conditions, but ordinarily vegetation, being by nature adapted to its surroundings, gets the heat it needs from the soil, air and sun. Animals are of a higher order than plants partly because they are more independent of their surroundings.

Our Correspondents

The address of C. L. Wheaton, presumably a resident of Nebraska, is wanted at this office.

A post card shower is asked for James Edwards, Folsom, Route No. 1, W. Va., for his 18th birthday. He is sick and it will encourage him.

The address of Rev. T. G. Brashear is requested.

Mrs. C. B., of Illinois, has many letters awaiting her here. I have mislaid her full address.—M. H.

I want to thank all those that sent cards and letters to help name the twins, my little brother and sister. We call the boy Sydney Ernest and the girl Clora Ernie. I received 65 post cards and 56 letters so I can't answer you all, but have many pretty names. The babies are growing and know their names. We thank all that sent names. Our Sunday school went to Ocean City. It is a grand sight. The shore is fine white sand. Old and young go in bathing and get the ocean breeze. I thank you all and send my best wishes to you.—Velma Hively.

The address of Mrs. V. C. H., of Arkansas, is requested.

Will some one please give a recipe for dill pickles and tell how long they may be kept after being made?—A. T., N. Y.

I live on a farm, and have been sick for over a year. Can do no work of any kind, and have to stay in the house by myself much of the time, and I get very lonely. Would be very glad if the good people of The Blade would send me something good to read—books, magazines or papers—for which I will be very thankful.—J. J. McCutcheon, Jenkey, W. Va.

I live just over the hill from the Devil's Kitchen in Indiana. My hobbies, like Opal Miller's, are books and flowers. I would like cards. Estella Smith, Covington, Ind.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for Health, Happiness and Good Cheer.

A LAKE CAPTAIN

I was born August 19, 1851. If there is any reader of the Blade born on that date would be pleased to hear from him; also from any one born on August 19, regardless of age. I am an old lake captain and sailed in and out of Toledo for a great many years, and have read the Blade off and on for 50 years, and have been a constant weekly reader of it for the last seven years and find it all right in every way. Long live the Blade and all other good causes. Thanks in advance for any cards I may receive.—Capt. J. D. Merrow, Box 73, Sumnertown, Tenn.

A WAR REMINISCENCE

After the fall of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., the 24th Indiana infantry were turned over to Major General N. P. Banks, whose headquarters were at New Orleans. As we had been raised and had ever lived north of Cairo, Ill., the change of scenery to us westerners was almost magical. "The Father of Waters," the Mississippi river, was almost the only mode of travel.

The city of New Orleans contained families of almost every nationality, yet we soon became aware of the fact that any one who could speak English needed no passport, but could travel in every nation under the shining canopy of heaven. Our first expedition was called "The Bayou Teche March." Our division, the 12th division of the 13th corps, crossed the river at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, boarded the cars for Brashears, on Bayou Teche, where we arrived about sunrise. The spectacle was simply grand. For miles we had wended our way through palmetto swamps, miles and miles each side of the railroad tracks were covered with palm leaves that grew so thick you could not see through the maze on either side of the track. When we arrived at the depot in Brashear City, our steam travel suddenly came to an end. How strange to us Hoosiers everything looked. We were hungry; we wanted hardtack and sow-belly, but we also wanted that article so indispensable to a soldier's comfort, coffee. Our cooks soon built fires and had the water boiling hot. Now we'll have, as the Irishman says, "some breakhist." We sat down to our rations and everything went on jovially until some comrade sampled the coffee. "Cook, you have put salt in the sugar cup."

"No, I did not."

Each one tried his coffee and it was unbearable.

"Where did you get the water to make this coffee from?"

"Why, from the bayou." It was time of high tide! The water had come from the Gulf of Mexico.—L. B. Jessup, 24th Indiana Infantry.

(To Be Continued.)

HELPING OTHERS

I live among the beautiful mountains of western North Carolina, where the breezes are refreshing and the water is pure. I have six children, who give me the greatest mission field in the world. Charity, it is said, begins at home, but I think it should not stay there all the time. I think true happiness comes about by making others happy. While I do all I can to make some pleasant I think of others whom I would love to help. If it will be pleasing to the readers of the Blade I would be glad if you all would join with me in a post card shower to a friend who has been confined to her room for several months. Address, A Busy Mother, Cove Creek, N. C.

A TEACHER'S LETTER

Seeing the request that more teachers write to the Peace Page, I shall write a few lines. Teachers, did you ever think what a noble work we are engaged in and what responsibility rests upon our shoulders? We have the children at the most critical period of their lives—the time when impressions upon their minds either for good or bad can never be erased. Teachers, be careful!

Oh, the miserable support that the parents give the teacher! I have heard parents say, "I will be glad when school begins. I will have a little peace when the children get back to school." I pity the teacher to whom those children go. The parents and the teacher should work together. How much easier it would be for the teacher if they did work together. But parents are so careless. If I were sending children to school I should want to know something of the character of the teacher under whose care I put them. Parents, visit the schools and get acquainted with the teacher. If the teacher is doing good work, don't be afraid to tell him of it. What helps the teacher more than encouragement? If some could read their obituary I imagine they would say, "Why didn't you tell me that when I was back there in that little school house trying to do my best?"

A few more flowers strewn along the pathway and not so many upon the grave. What do the dead care for the flowers placed upon their graves? Nothing. Parents, encourage the teacher, for theirs is a hard task. As teachers we should remember that we are building character and oh, let us be careful in choosing the material which we use in our building.—A Pennslyvania Teacher.

A HOME DREAM

Among the things that interest me a great deal are music, reading, study and nature. One of my hobbies is to have an ideal farm home of about 40 acres, all my own. In my mind's eye I can see a white cottage set far back from the road with a large, vine covered porch in front. A clump of waving maples partly hides it from view on the roadside and a path leads from the house to the front gate, which has a clump of ivy growing over the fence on each side. On all sides the green sward stretches away in a large lawn and is broken by flowery shrubs.

In such a home as this I have often dreamed of reading and studying to my satisfaction. And in winter I could sit before the blazing fire and for diversion pore over the delightful Toledo Blade and keep an eye on my Cozy Corner friends.—Clinton Anderson.

A GRATEFUL HEART

I am an old man, nearly 70 years old, and a poor man. Have done all kinds of labor, have had quite a good deal of sickness, but am still able to do light work, but the necessaries of life are so high I sometimes get discouraged. But I thank God that he has never forsaken me. I do all kinds of errands and distribute advertising and solicit subscriptions for papers and magazines. In making my rounds I endeavor to treat everybody kindly and speak a cheerful word to those in trouble and in distress. I sometimes have the blues, but then I have a remedy for such times; prayer, asking the Father for strength, faith and courage to overcome all things.—V. W., Indiana.

SONGS WANTED

Vicksburg Soldier.
The Face That Never Returned.
Kentucky Belle.
On the Banks of the Wabash.

OUR COOK BOOK

Grape Juice Ice Cream—Place a quart of cream in a pan on the fire. Whisk the white of an egg to a froth, and then add the yolks of four eggs, beaten up with half a pound of powdered sugar. Stir lightly together and when the cream boils add the eggs to it by degrees, whisking all the time. Place the mixture over the fire and let it come to a boil two times, still whisking, then run through a sieve. Allow to cool, then add half a glassful of grape juice. Now freeze in the usual way.

Metropolitan Ice Cream—Put into a saucepan a breakfastcupful and a half of milk, two ounces of gelatine and five teaspoonfuls of sugar, and set the saucepan at the side of the fire, where the milk will heat up by slow degrees and give the gelatine time to dissolve. Stir frequently until the milk boils, then add a vanilla bean. Pour a little more milk into a bowl, together with the yolks of five eggs, whisk well, pour boiling water over and strain into a freezer. The vanilla bean may then be wiped and put away for use another time. When the custard has become cold and has begun to freeze, whisk a cup of cream to a froth, stir it in and finish the freezing as usual, working the whole till it is twice the original bulk. It is then ready for serving.

Strawberry Sherbet—Crush a quart of strawberries into a paste and add three pints of water, the juice of a lemon, and a teaspoonful of orange extract. Mix and allow to stand for three hours. Strain into a pound of sugar, stir well and set on ice till ready for use.

Pineapple Sherbet—Take a pint of fresh pineapple, grated, or the canned kind will do, and mix with a pint of sugar, a pint of water and a tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved in hot water. Now add a tablespoonful of lemon extract, or the juice of as many lemons as desired, mix well and freeze.

Orange Sherbet—To the juice of half a dozen oranges and two lemons, add a pint of water and two tablespoonfuls of gelatine soaked in cold water. Stir in a pint of sugar and if a strong flavor is desired add a teaspoonful of orange extract. Place on ice till used.

Simple Fruit Punch—Dissolve a pound and a quarter of sugar in a quart of water, boiling, add the grated rind of one lemon and one orange, being careful that only the yellow rind is used, as the least bit of the white will give it a bitter taste. Stir in two tablespoonfuls of gelatine that has soaked for an hour in half a cup of water, simmer the whole for five minutes till the gelatine has thoroughly dissolved. Take from the fire and when cool add extract of orange or lemon to suit taste. Allow to get cold and put in a freezer and stir slowly and evenly till frozen.

Center of New York's Gubernatorial Controversy and Mrs. Sulzer, Who Is Very Ill

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE DEADLY HAT PIN

I am a school teacher who noticed that one of your topics for discussion is: "Should Women Keep Up with the Fashions?" As far as indecently tight skirts, split or sheath gowns, and three tier skirts are concerned, I say no. However, a girl doesn't need to be out of style nor "old-maidish" without those I mentioned. I am sort of a shirt waist girl. Of course I have several one-piece dresses for dress-up occasions, but none of my clothes are those which would cause immodest thoughts nor indecent remarks. Am also careful not to have the point of my hatpin projecting far from the crown of my hat, as I am considerate of the comfort and safety of others.

My home is in the country and I love it because it's so near to nature which God intends us to enjoy. Yesterday the dearest little humming bird came to the flowers on our porch. I was sitting near the flowers and sat as still as I could to watch it.—Bachelor Girl from Pennsylvania.

I am so glad that you said that about your hatpin. I think we women should start a crusade against the long hatpin. A gateman at the Union station, Toledo, had his eye put out with one of those fiendish implements. There is nothing artistic about a long steel point protruding away beyond the hat crown. It is a simple matter to have the pin filed off, or to wear a shorter one, in the interests of humanity.—Martha Holden.

A TEACHER'S INQUIRY

I am 20 years of age and I am a school teacher. I have taught one year and I think it is a good work. I would like to see more letters in The Blade from school teachers telling how they overcome the many difficulties in the school room.

The nearest town to my home is Athens, and is about two and one-half miles. In Athens is located one of the Normal schools of West Virginia.

The old building was burned down about three years ago and a new building was erected last year which cost about $50,000. It accommodated between 400 and 500 students this spring and there is to be a large addition made to it in the near future.—V. M., W. Va.

APPROVES M. G. R. CLUB

I am just home from school where I have been for two years. I have been in a school where there are 20 boys and 20 girls living as one family. Now do you wonder at me being lonesome after having so many brothers and sisters. I came home two weeks ago and began teaching. I think I am going to like this work. My home is in northeast Georgia. We live only a few hundred yards from the state line. I like farm life, and am a lover of birds and flowers. There is nothing I enjoy better than a day in the woods.

When I read of the Merry-Go-Round Club which Mrs. Flora Bell Reed had organized, I could not refrain from writing any longer. I think this is just fine, and I feel quite sure she will succeed in the work she has started. I think it the right thing that parents should object to their daughters keeping company with young men who drink, for I believe there are more unhappy homes caused by whiskey than any other evil in the world. I believe if the girls would not associate with boys who drink, the boys would reform for there are not many young men who do not enjoy the company of nice girls.

I wish Mrs. Reed and the young people much success. Hope she will write again soon and tell us how she is progressing. Success to the Blade and its many readers.—A Happy Girl from Northeast Georgia.

FILLING MOTHER'S PLACE

I am working and trying to be a mother to seven. Baby was just past 3 years old when mamma died. I am a lover of children. I have ironing to do and bread to bake today.

I can sympathize with Razia. All we can do is to do as mamma wished us to. I should be glad to exchange cards and letters.—Pansy M. Grim Westhoff, W. Va.

SHEEP SHEARING ON BIG SCALE

Here, instead of shearing his sheep at his ranch, as in the east, the sheep owner drives his sheep in their respective bands (there being from 2,000 to 6,000 in one band) to Ingomar or any other town where there is a shearing plant. The shearing plant at Ingomar is a machine plant with gasoline power, and employs 40 shearers, who must belong to the Sheep Shearers' Union, and any one of whom must be able to shear 100 in 10 hours to be admitted to the union. Most of them shear from 150 to 300 sheep per day of 10 hours. The moment the sheep are in the corral they have begun the journey through the plant. From the corrals they are driven into a long sheetiron shed, which will hold about 6,000 grown sheep. At the plant end it terminates into a reservoir pen, which is reached on each side by shed alleys leading to the ranging alleys, both of which are made convenient by gates. There men work in the shed keeping the sheep to the shearing or plant end and keep the pens leading to the ranging alleys full. Then two men are required on each side of the plant to keep the shearing pens supplied with sheep, one man ranging up for 10 shearers. The alley is an enclosure made entirely of gates, and when a call comes from a shearer for more sheep the pen gate is swung out and the outer gate is shutting off the sheep in the alleys and allowing the shorn sheep to pass out to the branding alley. As soon as the outside gate closes behind them the woolies are run into the pen just emptied, the rangers marking the numbers of shorn ones as turned out, which run from 5 to 15, on tabs by each pen, calling the numbers as marked.

The sheep, after they are run through a branding alley, find themselves in the outer corrals, and are anxious to launch out upon the green grass again. From 5,000 to 8,000 sheep are run through this plant, coming out without wool, every day of the shearing season.

The wool is taken care of by means of a track and car running the full length of the shearing floor, and as the sheep are shorn the wool is kicked to the center, where it is tied by men who have made binding wool a business. It is thrown into the car, which, when it reaches the shipping end, is unloaded on a platform built about 10 feet high, from which are suspended three sacks. The wool is tramped into these sacks, sewed up, weighed, loaded and shipped to the east, where it increases in value to such a great extent that we realize when we buy it back that there is someone making a greater profit than the sheep man, who sells it all the way from 15 to 25 cents per pound. They have many visitors there at the shearing plant. I was there three times and think it grand.—Gladys Angele, age 14.

Rockaby, Baby

There are few girls in this country who have not heard the nursery rhyme sung by mother:

"Rockaby, Baby, in the tree top;
When the wind blows, the cradle will rock;
When the bough breaks, the cradle will fall,
And down will come cradle, baby and all."

But how many know the origin of these lines? Shortly after our forefathers landed at Plymouth, Mass., a party were out in the field, where the Indian women were picking strawberries. Seven of these women, or squaws, as they are called, had papooses—that is, babies—and, having no cradles, they had tied them up in Indian fashion, hung from the limbs of the surrounding trees. When the wind blew, these cradles would rock. A young man of the party, observing this, peeled off a piece of bark and wrote the above lines, which it is believed to be the first poetry written in America.—Girl's Companion.

Strindberg's Will

More bitter, more violent than Ibsen was the Swedish writer Strindberg, who died during this last twelvemonth. He had long rabidly attacked Christianity and its system of morals, and assailed it from every point. Never was there a more determined foe of the gospel. But in his last illness, when friends endeavored to talk to him about spiritual things, they found to their surprise that he was hungering after the words of the Saviour. He began to read the Bible, and the day before he died he called his nearest relative to him.

"I have settled with life. My accounts are closed," he said, taking up the Bible from the table by the bed side. "This is the only true guide," and he pressed the book to his heart. In his will, he directed that his Bible should be placed on his breast in the coffin, and that a cross, which he had worn for some time on his neck, should also be buried with him. At his funeral a specially written transcription of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung by a great choir.

Strindberg's life had been as bitter and ugly as his writings. He came to Christ not too late for forgivness, but too late for any joy or peace in his earthly career. His accounts were closed with a loss on the ledger as far as this life was concerned. Even genius could not help him. Out of his unhappy years, he spoke truth indeed when he cried out at last that the Word of God was the only true guide.

But if he had only seen that at first, instead of at last—and others are making the same mistake today.—Forward.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

A Connecticut Girl.

I am a girl 17 years old. My home is in Danbury. I live on a farm about a mile from the city. My father takes the Toledo Blade, and has done so for about 10 years. I enjoy reading the Peace Page very much, most of all the letters from the boys and girls. I have never read any letters in it from Danbury, so I thought I would try. I keep house for my father and have done so for a year, as my mother died June 30, 1912. I have three sisters, all older than I am. We have a large garden and expect to have corn from it in a very few days now. I would like to exchange post cards with all boys and girls whose birthdays are in August, as mine is in that month.—Charlotte E. Bailey, Gregory St., R. F. D. 20, Danbury, Conn.

Fremont's Butte.

I think the answer to Pauline Codner's riddle was Andrew. I, like Margaret Flinn, of Gem, Colorado, live in the Centennial state.

Several miles from my home is Fremont's Butte, which is a small mountain on the prairie. When General Fremont and his forces were besieged there by Indians, there was only one way of descent, but now the wind and rain have gradually worn it down until now there are several ways of ascending. It is still so high that if there is only a medium wind blowing on the level, it will be blowing a gale on top. I have a hobby—it is reading, music and cycling.—A Western Boy.

A Montana Hobby.

I am an 11-year-old girl from the great west. We have a homestead of 160 acres. We live within 30 miles of the Snowy Mountains and they look as though they are only about two miles from us. We can see them very plain from our yard. They have snow on them the year round. We are 250 miles from the Yellowstone Park. I expect to visit there some time. My hobby is riding horseback. My birthday comes on the 27th of November. Would like to get postcards or letters from those who have birthdays on the same date.—Lena Hogan, Elso, Montana.

Pisgah's Mountain.

We live on a farm in the dear old Keystone state. I love the mountains with their beautiful scenery. We live in sight of Mt. Pisgah, which is said to be the highest mountain the Pennsylvania.

I will give you a little description of the mountain and how it was named. In shape it much resembles a Greek cross, the nave or upright part lies nearly north and south, and is about two and a half miles long, the transept or cross bar lies nearly east and west and is about two miles long, the western arm being somewhat longer. In the fall of 1817 this beautiful mountain received its name from John Dobbins, who cut the name in the smooth bark of a Norway pine. "Pisgah" steps, back a few feet, looking to the east and seeing the rising sun in all its splendor, say: "From Pisgah top I view the promised land in 1819."—E. M. W., Pa.

SHORT AND SWEET

Rose of Wisconsin wants to know what has become of Cutie and the Brownies? She is a girl of fourteen years, who rides and drives her own pony. She says further:

"I walk nearly three miles to school and am in the eighth grade. I enjoy the walk in the mornings when the sun is shining, birds are singing their sweetest melodies and the farmers are going to the fields to work. I think nothing could be better than a morning in the spring when the air is filled with such sweet fragrance. I am taking music lessons through our summer vacation. I will write again about farm life in Wisconsin."—Rose of Wisconsin.

Norbert Smith, Springville, N. Y., promises us a letter. About the Callarangus Viaduct Bridge. His father is a railroad man, but Norbert has been spending his vacation on his uncle's farm, haying and helping with the work. He is twelve years old.

Vemba Harding, Senecaville, Ohio, says there were thousands of bushels of wheat and hundreds of acres of corn destroyed in their flood. She would enjoy post cards, and wishes all Blade readers "a long and happy life."

Anna Stone, Elkhart, Iowa, is 12 years old, and will exchange cards or letters.

Ruby A. Jones, Elkhorn, Wis., is 11 years old, the daughter of a widow with four little children who is working hard to care for them. She does not ask for cards, but she might like some.

Edith Guthrie, Orleans, Ind., in seven years at school has never been tardy and has only missed 10 days, she says.

Beulah May Locke, Eureka, W. Va., is 12 years old and has never missed a day at school. She has five black cats for pets. Lucky Beulah.

Roseva Loring, Dayton, Pa., writes of a fine coasting hill. She is six and with her brother and their sleds they have fine winter sport.

Fannie M. Sachs, Beverly, W. Va., has for hobbies, peace, flowers and music. Attractive, aren't they?

Bessie Wade, Ferrum, Va., sends this helpful verse:

We none of us know one another
And oft into error we fall,
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak of him not at all.

Anna Weaver, Quartz Mt., Missenka County, Mont., wants letters from the Blade boys and girls.

Clyde Bloomer, of Clinchport, Va., says his hobbies are sleeping and joking. He writes that he goes to bed at 6 p. m. and rises at 9 a. m., but we know he is joking.

I see so few letters from Central N. C., I thought I would write you a letter from this part of the state. One mile up Deep river is where Lord Cornwallis crossed the river and buried a brass cannon from the enemy for which people are yet hunting. My mother died when I was seven and I am now 13.—Olive R. Candle, Randleman, N. C.

Dorothy Congrove, Liberal, Kansas, has five brothers and five sisters. She likes her baby sister a year old about as well as any. Dorothy likes to go to school, and likes to read the Blade letters

POETS' CORNER

THE MAN WHO SMILES

By Allan Dungan in Wilton Advocate.

The man who smiles and the man who frowns,
They met in the street one day.
Said the man who smiles to the man who frowns
"Hold brother, one minute, pray.

"I've noted you oft on the crowded street,
From morn till the sun goes down,
And your very sight quite casts a blight
On the happiest man in town.
Now that is the reason, pray tell me,
You wear that eternal frown?"

Said the man who frowns to the man who smiles,
"Oh, why should I be gay?
I work and strive, to keep alive,
For a pitiful sum called pay.

"Yes, I work from early morn till night,
Just why, I can not see,
For I spend what I make for bread and cake;
What joy in life is for me?"

Said the man who smiles to the man who frowns,
"This world is a good old place!
And I'm glad, not sad, to be alive,
So I wear a smile on my face.

"You say you strive to keep alive,
Why, so do I, my friend;
But the joy of life is in that strife,
And I hope to strive to the end.

"You say you are poor as poor can be,
Then glance at that cripple there,
Broken of limb; oh, pity him,
For he is the one who is poor.

"While you are rich, and know it not,
For you have more than he,
He may have wealth, but you have health,
Now complain no more to me."

The man who frowned then turned around,
And thought a long, long while;
Then went his way, 'mongst the sad and gay,
And on his face was a smile.

THE DARK PATH

By Priscilla Leonard.

When people lose their temper
It doesn't always stay
In just the place they lost it
But travels miles away;
And when they find and bind it
It may be it has done
A mischief never to be healed
Unto the furthest sun.

When people lose their temper
It runs and rages far
It strikes at friends as well as foes
Not caring who they are;
And when its cruel force is spent
Its words and deeds go on
Down many ways, through many days,
Unreckoned and unknown.

When people lose their temper
It still may come again
After the past is quite forgot,
Bringing a load of pain
That never can be lifted
That breaks the heart with woe—
Oh, far the road and ill the path
Where pride and anger go!

THE SOLDIER'S FAREWELL

Johanna Kinkel.

How can I bear to leave thee?
One parting kiss I give thee;
And then what e'er befalls me,
I go where honor calls me.
Farewell, farewell, my own true love.
Farewell, farewell, my own true love.

Ne'er more may I behold thee,
Or to this heart enfold thee;
With guns and pennons glancing
I see the foe advancing.
Farewell, farewell, my own true love.
Farewell, farewell, my own true love.

OUR COUNTRY'S STARRY FLAG

By Margaret E. Sangster.

It's streaming from the housetops, it's flying from the ships.
Ten thousand times ten thousand, we cheer with hearts and lips.
And the guns in muffled thunder salute its folds unfurled.
The starry flag of freedom, the bravest in the world.

Oh, sweet and shrill the bugles their silver music play
And loud and stormy beat the drums along the crowded way;
The soldiers in procession are marching down the street,
And the children and the mothers their tattered banners greet.

Not every flag they carry is smooth and bright and new;
Some flags have felt the baptism of battle's fiery dew;
Till the red hath grown full redder in the blood of heroes slain,
And rent and stained the white and blue have tossed in battle's rain.

Somehow our throats are aching, there's a clutching at the breast;
For whoever may be living, our dead are of the best;
Our dead who sleep in lowly graves, afar from war's alarms,
God's peace forever keeping them, where they have grounded arms.

Fling that flag from every steeple, garland every home and school,
Roof and spire and cot and mansion happy 'neath its blessed rule;
Sing that flag where children gather; love that flag by freedom crowned;
Loyal legions proudly hail it, shouts on lips prolong the sound!

Dear old flag of stars triumphant over sea and over land;
Dear old flag of fame unsulled, of a story clean and grand;
On our day of days we pledge thee all our hearts, and all our toil,
God and country still our watchword as we stand on freedom's soil!

THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE

By L. K. Robertson.
(In four Installments.)

Genesis tells the world was made
By God's creative hand;
Exodus how the Hebrews marched,
To gain the promised land.

Leviticus contains the law,
Holy and just and good;
Numbers records the tribes enrolled,
All sons of Abraham's blood.

Moses in Deuteronomy,
Recounts God's mighty deeds.
Brave Joshua in Canaan's land,
The host of Israel leads.

In Judges their rebellion oft
Provokes the Lord to smite;
But Ruth records the faith of one
Well-pleasing in his sight.

In First and Second Samuel
Of Jesse's son we read;
The tribes in First and Second Kings,
Revolted from his seed.

The First and Second Chronicles
See Judah captive led;
But Ezra leads a remnant back
By princely Cyrus' aid.

The walls about Jerusalem,
Nehemiah builds again;
Whilst Esther saves the Israelites
From plots of wicked men.

I USED TO KILL BIRDS

"I used to kill birds in my boyhood,
Bluebirds and robins and wrens.
I hunted them up in the mountains,
I hunted them down in the glens.
I never thought it was sinful
I did it only for fun—
And I had rare sport in the forest
With the poor little birds and my gun.

But one beautiful day in the spring time
I spied a brown bird in a tree,
Merrily swinging and chirping,
As happy as bird could be.
And raising my gun in a twinkling,
I fired, and my aim was too true;
For a moment the little thing fluttered,
Then off to the bushes it flew.

I followed it quickly and softly,
And there to my sorrow I found,
Right close to its nest full of young ones,
The little bird dead on the ground!
Poor birdies! For food they were calling;
But now they could never be fed.
For the kind mother bird who had loved them
Was lying there bleeding and dead.

I picked up the bird in my anguish,
I stroked the wee motherly thing
That could never more feed its dear young ones,
Nor dart through the air on swift wing.
And I made a firm vow in that moment,
When my heart with such sorrow was stirred,
That never again in my lifetime
Would I shoot a poor innocent bird!

LITTLE MISS TARDYGIRL

By Mabel S. Merrill in Youth's Companion.

At bedtime she sat in the firelight's gleam,
And little Miss Tardygirl had a queer dream.
She dreamed that she'd turned to a wee flower-elf,
And was out in the meadow to live by herself.
Her breakfast was served in a big buttercup,
But she came there too late, and a bee ate it up!
She managed to miss every thistle-down car
That went to the knoll where the blueberries are
And she was too late at the Toadstool Cafe,
And so she went hungry the long summer day.

At last it grew dark and she looked for a bed.
"I'll sleep in that lily," she drowsily said.
To reach it she climbed up a grass stalk so green;
How soft was it's golden heart, a bed for a queen!
"Too late," said the lily, and shut her bud tight,
Leaving poor Tardygirl out in the night.
At bedtime she sat in the firelight's gleam,
And little Miss Tardygirl woke from her dream.
She blinked her blue eyes as she rushed to her bed.
"Oh, don't shut it up—I am coming," she said.

PEGGING AWAY

By Nixon Waterman.

Men seldom mount at a single bound
To the ladder's very top;
They must slowly climb it, round by round,
With many a start and stop.
And the winner is sure to be the man
Who labors day by day,
For the world has found that the safest plan
Is to keep on pegging away.

You have read, of course, about the hare
And the tortoise—the tale is old—
How they ran a race—it counts not where—
And the tortoise won, we're told.
The hare was sure he had time to pause
And to browse about and play,
So the tortoise won the race because
He just kept pegging away.

A little toil and a little rest
And a little more earned than spent,
Is sure to bring to an honest breast
A blessing of glad content.
And so, though skies may frown or smile,
Be diligent day by day;
Reward shall greet you after a while
If you just keep pegging away.

OPTIMISM

Said a cheerful old bear in the Zoo:
"I never have time to feel blue.
If it bores me, you know,
To walk to and fro,
I reverse it and walk from and to."
—The Century.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

THANKSGIVING DAY

I would like to know something of the origin of Thanksgiving Day.—G. L., Pittston, Pa.

Thanksgiving day is fixed by proclamation made by the President and the governors of the various states. The President's proclamation makes the day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and in the territories. The Episcopal Church, in 1789, formally recognized the civil government's authority to appoint such a feast, and in 1888 the Roman Catholic Church also decided to honor a festival which had long been universally observed. But in no place has it been observed with as much zeal as in New England, where it ranks as the greatest family festival, taking the place which in England is accorded to Christmas. The earliest harvest thanksgiving was kept by the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Mass., in 1621, and was repeated often during that and the ensuing century. Days of thanksgiving were recommended annually by congress during the Revolution, and in 1784 for the return of peace. In 1815 President Madison also recommended it. Washington appointed such a day in 1789 after the adoption of the constitution, and in 1795 for the general benefits and welfare of the nation. Since 1863 the Presidents have always issued proclamations apopinting the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving day.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD LAWS

Kindly give information concerning the homesteading of land by soldiers. F. L. N., Rockport, Ind.

The following is quoted from the statutes of the United States:

"Section 2304—Every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion, for 90 days, and who has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act, approved February 13, 1862; and every seaman, marine and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for 90 days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive a patent for a quantity of public lands not exceeding 160 acres, or one-quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivision, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; but such homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead, and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement.

"Section 2305.—The time which the homestead settler has served in the army, navy or marine corps shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title; or, if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; but no patent shall be issued to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

"Section 2,307—In case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of section 2.304, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accedited at the department of the interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this chapter, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvement therein contained; but if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title."

Thse lands can be taken up in states that have lands for entry.

BUNGALOW

Please give the origin of the word bungalow.—J. B., Avon Park, Fla.

Bungalow is an East Indian term for a kind of country house with a thatched or tiled roof. Bungalows are generally of one story, though some times of two, and have verandas running around them to provide shelter from the sun. Public bungalows for travelers (daks) are maintained by the government along the main highways.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS

Will you please print a biographical sketch of Nathaniel Prentiss Banks?—T. F. R., Frametown, W. Va.

Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, the American soldier and statesman, was born in Massachusetts, January 30, 1816, and died September 1, 1894. Entirely self-taught, he worked himself up from the position of bobbin boy in a cotton factory to the editorship of a weekly newspaper. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and began to practice it, but soon became active in politics. He was elected to the Massachusetts legislature in 1849 and was speaker from 1851 to 1852. In 1853 he was president of the Massachusetts constitutional convention and the same year was elected to congress as a coalition Democrat. The session which began December 3, 1855, was memorable for its bitter speakership conflict, the candidates being Banks and William Aiken, a large slaveholder of South Carolina. The contest lasted two months, the President's message being withheld, and all legislative business being blocked. On the 133rd ballot Mr. Banks was elected. He was governor of Massachusetts from 1857 to 1859. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him major-general of volunteers. He conducted active operations in the Shenandoah valley and fought with credit at Winchester and Cedar Mountain. In cooperation with Admirals Farragut and Porter he invested Fort Hudson and unsuccessfully attempted to carry it by assault. From 1866 to 1876 Banks represented his old district in congress, and was prominent as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. He was United States marshal for Massachusetts from 1879 to 1888. In 1891 congress bestowed on him an annual pension of $1,200, a severe mental disorder having come upon him.

NAPOLEON II.

Please give a sketch of the life of Napoleon II.—E. W. W., Sullivan, O.

Napoleon II. or the Duke of Reichstadt, was born in Paris March 20, 1811, and died at Schonbrunn, Austria, July 2, 1832. He was the son of Emperor Napoleon and from his birth was styled king of Rome. After his father's first abdication in 1814 he went with his mother to Vienna. After Waterloo Napoleon proclaimed him Napoleon II. (June 2, 1815.) He was brought up at the court of his grandfather, Emperor Francis, who created him Duke of Reichstadt. His education was careful and he was early trained for a military career. After passing through subordinate grades he was made lieutenant-colonel, in June, 1831, and took command of a battalion in the Gyulai regiment of Hungarian infantry, then garrisoned at Vienna. He was extremely attentive to his military duties, but he had grown very tall and slender and symptoms of consumption had early shown themselves. The Duke is said to have possessed rare linguistic powers. He was made the hero of "L'Aiglon" (The Eaglet), a drama by Edmond Rostand.

OPIUM

I would like to have you give some information about opium.—C. A. S., New York.

Opium is a medicinal drug, the juice of the capsule of the white poppy. The medicinal qualities were known in early times, and an extract called meconion was employed. This was less active than that obtained from the capsules only, called opus, from which we derive the name opium. It is probable that the collection of opium began in Asia Minor and gradually extended to other countries. In the various countries the method of collecting the opium was the same, although differing in detail. The opium poppy is an annual requiring a rich soil, and its time of sowing depends on the requirements of the climate. A few days after the petals fall, the young capsules, then about one and one-fourth inches in diameter, are scarified, which is done with a long bladed knife. Much skill is required to make the incision the exact depth as if made through the wall the juice would escape through the cavity and be lost. The scarifying is done in the afternoon, and the next morning the exuded juice is scraped off with a knife and placed in a leaf held in the hand. When enough of the half dried juice is collected to make a package varying from two ounces to two pounds it is prapped in poppy leaves and placed where it will dry. The opium in this condition is purchased by buyers, who travel from one village to another and purchase it in small lots, who work it over themselves or put it in cotton bags and take it to Smyrna for inspection and final working. This is known to commerce as Turkish or Smyrnal opium.

It comes in tin case soldered tight and incased in wooden cases; each contains about 140 pounds in lumps varying from a few ounces to several pounds. Good opium has a narcotic flavor, to many people offensive. The use of opium as an habitual stimulant produces exhilaration. It is a vice less easy of detection than the use of alcoholic spirits. Its evil effects are most noticeable on the nervous digestive system. Among the symptoms may be mentioned loss of appetite, vomiting, pain in the stomach, loss of strength, a trembling gait, etc.

VENICE

Please give a description of the city of Venice. — S. A. S. Forksville, Pa.

Venice, a seaport city and capital of a province of Northern Italy is situated on about 120 islands in a lagoon or shallow bay of the Adriatic sea, 150 miles east of Milan and 70 miles west-southwest of Trieste. The city has a compact, rough elliptical form, the greater number of the island being close together and separated only by narrow canals about 175 in number, over which 378 bridges have been constructed. The city is about two and one-half miles from the mainland, with which it is connected by a railway bridge with 222 arches. Besides the canals which to a large extent take the place of streets in Venice, there are numerous narrow lanes between the houses. The buildings are mostly erected on piles. The main part of the city is traversed by the Grand Canal, about two miles long and from 33 to 66 yards in width, which proceeds from the southeast to the railway station in the northwest by a winding course, somewhat like the letter S. It is lined along its whole length on both banks by a series of splendid palaces and houses. It is crossed by the famous Rialto bridge, in the center of the city, built in 1588 and consisting of a single marble arch, and by two iron bridges. The tramways and cabs of other towns are represented by gondolas, barcas and steam launches which ply on the canals. The chief square is the Piazza San Marco. It is the fashionable promenade of the Venetians and the center of the city's life.

FALLS OF OHIO

A description of the falls of the Ohio and the canal around them would be much appreciated by a reader.—I. R., Penna.

The falls of the Ohio are caused by a ledge of Devonian rocks which were lifted from the bottom of the Silurian sea and left thousands of miles above the place of their formation. In early geological times this wall of rock, in the form of an anticlinal axis, dammed up the water 25 feet and formed a lake a mile wide and several miles in length above the dam, while the water below rushed down the other side of the axis at the rate of 12 miles an hour. When the river was low it was dangerous to attempt to propel a boat over these falls, but when it was high, on account of the narrowness of the stream below and its width in the lake above, the excess of water filled the narrower stream below to the level of the wider one above, and vessels passed over the falls as if they had never been there. In 1830 a canal two miles long was finished around the falls on the Kentucky side. Since that time the canal has been enlarged and improved so as to meet the wants of the largest vessels and is always used in going over the falls in low water. When the river is high the boats go over the falls and do not use the canal.

MISCELLANEOUS

S. S. M., Snowden, W. Va.—The Chesapeake & Ohio canal, as designed by Washington, was to connect the Chesapeake and ocean navigation, by way of the Potomac with that of the Ohio, by portages and highroads from Cumberland.

L. E. O., Gray's River, Wash.—A lightning flash passes either from cloud to cloud or from cloud to earth.

A. W., Berwinsdale, Pa.—There are about 400,000 acres of government land in Florida.

GHOST HOAX MAY KILL BOY

Scott Jones, of Fort Wayne, Frightened Into Convulsions.

Fort Wayne, Ind., August 15.—Scott Jones, aged 17, son of Frank Jones, farmer, living in Whitely county, is suffering from convulsions as the result of the appearance of a ghost the work of a practical joker.

A sister of the boy's died some time ago, and as he was driving past the graveyard in the evening with a younger sister they saw a white form rise from the sister's grave and beckon to them. The boy fainted, but the younger child seized the lines and drove home.

SHE'LL WEAR RING IN NOSE

New York, August 15.—Oh, la, la! These so droll Parisians. They have gone to the pigs for their latest fad.

When Mme. Polaire lands here for her theatrical engagement this fall she will wear a gold ring suspended from her nose. She has had the ring skillfully fitted into the nose, without peircing the flesh, so that if anyone tries to lead her around by it, the ring will pull out.

Mlle. is famous for two things—she has the smallest waist and ugliest face of all the actresses in the world. She admits the first distinction, but the second has to be proved on her.

DECIDE ON MAYOR FOR BELGIUM POST

State Department Announces That Whitlock Will Be Appointed.

Washington, August 14. — It was announced today at the state department that the determination to appoint Mayor Whitlock to be minister to Belgium has been reached with certainty. It is expected that the nomination of Mayor Whitlock for this post will be sent to the senate within a few days.

Accessions to the movement in Mayor Whitlock's behalf have come from all parts of the country, from persons of all sorts of political ideas and beliefs. There has been some persistent opposition to him, largely based on objections to his independent views in politics, but this has been rendered ineffective. It has been understood that the President and Secretary Bryan have been anxious to provide a diplomatic post for the mayor, and that recently the means to accomplish such a result have been worked out.

Wouldn't Help Himself.

The refusal of Mayor Whitlock to take a part in the efforts to land a diplomatic appointment for him have made the plans in his behalf progress slowly. The prospect that the most important and probably the only diplomatic post to be awarded to Ohio would go to the Toledoan, had been revived by the developments of the last few weeks, and the word from the state department today was not unexpected.

While this is going on here, Mayor Whitlock has been at Lake Wequetonsing, Mich., hard at work on his reminiscences, which are to be published in book form this month. When the mayor's nomination is sent to the senate his books and writings will take on a new public interest. Chairman Bacon, of the foreign selections committee, asked The Blade correspondent this morning concerning the writings of Mayor Whitlock. The chairman of the committee seemed interested in an outline of the Thirteenth District fiction.

Severe on Judges?

The senator seemed to think that so long as it did not reflect on any particular community, but simply dealt with well known political methods, the book would be approved by the foreign relations committee censor. He was more interested in The Turn of the Balance, a novel in which the author-mayor indulges in some free comment of modern industrial injustice and judicial methods.

The senator from Georgia said he hoped the mayor had not been too free with the judiciary. Senator Bacon is a stickler for observance of respect for the judiciary and judicial methods. One of his chief objections to Walter H. Page's book, "The Southerner," an objection that did not come to the attention of Mr. Bacon until Mr. Page had been confirmed, was that the author reflected on the judges of the south in the "days befo' the wah." But nothing will be taken for granted. As soon as the mayor's nomination comes in a reader wil be appointed by Chairman Bacon from the committee to send to the library of congress and procure copies of Whitlock's books and read and report on them to the committee.

DRIED CANTALOUPE NOW

Discovery Will Turn to Profit Millions of Wasted Small Ones.

Los Angeles, August 13.—With the perfection of experiments now going on California will give to the world another luscious dried fruit—the dried cantaloupe. They will turn into profit some of the millions of small cantaloupes left in the fields every year.

Thomas D. McCall of El Centro, accidentally discovered the fine qualities of the dried article. McCall had dumped a great heap of cantaloupes to one side, several breaking open. These dried and threw out such a fine aroma that McCall was attracted and tasted them. They were excellent, and now cantaloupe growers are drying all of their small melons. The dried variety is said to have a much finer flavor than the fresh fruit.

BARS FASHIONABLE ACCIDENTS

Philadelphia, August 16. — The Pennsylvania railroad, for the second time, today served notice upon the general public that it will not be responsible for "fashionable accidents" which result from high-heeled shoes, tight skirts and other things termed "unnecessary luxuries" by the railroad company heads.

But with the second notice the railroad delivers an ultimatum that in the case of future "fashionable accidents" it will publish a bulletin monthly giving the age of the victim of the accident. The railroad seeks to make more women careful by threatening to publish their age.

Free! Free!

Here are 7 vacant circles. Place one figure in each circle around the 35 so that when they are added together the total will be 35, using no figure more than once.

Solve this puzzle correctly and lay the foundation for your home in the most picturesque and beautiful section of Michigan. Every person sending in a correct solution of this puzzle before Sept. 9th will be given, **absolutely free,** a certificate entitling him to a summer resort lot, size 30 x 80 feet, at Lake Breeze Grove, Michigan's Ideal Summer resort. Every lot is guaranteed to be high and dry and suitable to have a summer cottage built on it. This unparalleled offer is made to advertise this beautiful Summer Resort. You do not have to build and there are no strings to this offer. Just solve the puzzle and we will mail certificate to you immediately! Send solution **now** (with full name and address) to

MICHIGAN CENTRAL REALTY CO.
3837 Second Ave., ALPENA, MICH.

Will Be Appointed Minister to Belgium

BRAND WHITLOCK.

AMERICANS BEING SLAIN IN MEXICO

—SENATOR PENROSE

Debate on Mexican Situation Is Forced in the Senate.

Washington, August 15.—Senator Penrose forced another debate on the Mexican situation today by introducing a resolution calling upon President Wilson to inform the senate whether William Bayard Hale is in Mexico City as the agent of any executive department of the government, if so by what authority he was appointed and what compensation he has been given.

The White House explanation of Hale's presence in Mexico has been that he was there as a personal friend of President Wilson forwarding information.

Senator Penrose declared that he had no desire to further complicate a delicate situation or to indulge in jingoism. He referred, however, to dispatches from Mexico telling of the serious plight of Shirley C. Hulse, son-in-law of Lieut. Gov. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, who with his wife and little daughter are believed to be in danger from revolutionists near the city of Chihuahua. The senator declared unless the mission of John Lind developed marked changes in conditions in Mexico, he would address the senate next week laying before it certain information he did not disclose today.

In a demand that the senate should not pass or consider the resolutions until the foreign relations commitee had an opportunity to take them up, Senator Bacon urged that all possible support be given to the President.

"While the senator is deliberating in his commitee," interrupted Senator Penrose, "Americans are daily being murdered in Mexico. Here is a prominent American citizen in danger of being shot. I have information that more that 100 Americans have been killed, and that their names are on file in the department of state."

U. S. IS ASKED BY LEADER TO SEND TROOPS

Mexico City, August 15.—The Mexican consul at El Paso reported to the government today that Col. Jesus Carranza, a brother of Gov. Venustiano Carranza, of Coahuila, the head of the revolution, has asked the United States to intervene in Mexico.

Mexico City, Mexico, August 15.—John Lind, the personal representative of President Wilson, had a conference lasting an hour late last night with Frederico Gamboa, the Mexican foreign minister, at Senor Gamboa's private residence. Mr. Lind went and returned unaccompanied.

Several thousand Indians in the Huatusco district of Vera Cruz have risen in revolt, according to official reports received here. The Indians are said to have listened to promises made to them by Carranza's agents that the land is to be divided among them. The Indians are poorly armed. The governor of the state of Vera Cruz has sent a mission to try to bring about their pacification.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

INSISTS ON BEING ON NIAGARA

Grand Niece of Perry Has Her Own Ideas.

Chicago, August 15.—Unless Mrs. Bessie Ranney, a great-great niece of Commodore Oliver Perry, is allowed to stand on the deck of the flagship Niagara as it assists other American boats to defeat the English flotilla in the centennial celebration which opens on the lake front Saturday, she will refuse to lend her presence to the event.

So Mrs. Ranney told Commodore William Hale Thompson, who is prominent in the arrangements, over the telephone today. She used the telephone when a letter requesting this privilege was not answered. Commodore Thompson explained to Mrs. Ranney the matter had been turned over to a committee for action.

"I know Uncle Oliver would want me on his flagship and not with others who will attend the celebration," said Mrs. Ranney. "That is where his nearest relative in Chicago belongs and no one can dispute it. In case my request is refused I will not go one step."

SEVEN PERSONS ARE DROWNED

Roof of Launch Gives Way With Fatal Results.

Duluth, August 14.—Seven of 23 persons in a launch party were drowned in St. Louis Bay today when a canopy top used for seats on the launch Dauplaise gav way and 14 persons were thrown into the water. The dead:

Mrs. Louise Lasky, Superior.

Miss Nettie Lasky, 19 years old, Superoir.

Miss Clara Goldstein, 20 years old, of Minneapolis.

Mrs. Aaron Segal.

Bennie Segal, 7 years old.

Philip Segal, 4 years old.

Sylvia Segal, 14 years old, all of Superior.

The seven bodies were recovered.

U. S. WON'T MIX IN SULZER ROW

Federal Government to Take No Part in Gubernatorial Contest.

Washington, August 18.—So far as the federal government is concerned there will be no interference in the Sulzer-Glynn contest in New York state.

President Wilson told inquirers today that the question had not come up and recalled that a century ago when there were two contesting governments in Rhode Island and the national administration was called upon to decide, the supreme court held that it was the duty of the federal government merely to guarantee a republican form of government to the state as prescribed in the constitution and no obligation involved upon federal government to interfere in the contest.

Conflict Near Crisis.

Albany, N. Y., August 18.—The conflict between William Sulzer and Martin H. Glynn over the governorship of New York continued today. A clash of authority was expected late this afternoon at a meeting of the board of trustees of public buildings. The trustees include the governor, lieutenant governor and speaker of the assembly.

The board has authority to designate quarters for state officers and departments and is said to have decided to assign the assembly parlor on the third floor of the capitol as the temporary offices of the executive in view of Gov. Sulzer's refusal to vacate the executive suite on the second floor.

Employes Must Choose.

Mr. Glynn as acting governor, Senator Robert F. Wagner as acting lieutenant governor, and Speaker A. E. Smith of the assemly, plan to meet as the board of trustees. Gov. Sulzer's friends say he has decided to attend today's meeting, the outcome of which is awaited with keen interest. Chester C. Platt, Gov. Sulzer's secretary, is secretary of the board of trustees.

The employes of the executive chamber who have remained loyal to Gov. Sulzer may be called upon after the meeting of the board to decide as to whether they will continue to serve Mr. Sulzer, or transfer their allegiance to Mr. Glynn. Failure to recognize Mr. Glynn's authority may result in their pay being held up by the state comptroller.

SMALL YIELD OF CORN

May Fall Below Any Since Year 1904.

New York, August 16.—Three days of successive gains and active trading followed by two days of less active trading at declining prices summarizes the movement of the week in the stock market. Practically all the leading issues were at the best for several months, until yesterday's recessions, based upon further adverse crop news, wiped out a very large part of the rise.

It is evident from day to day advices that the government crop report as of August 1, was better by far than conditions as they exist today. That further serious damage has been done to corn admits of little doubt, and data now available indicates the smallest yield of that cereal since 1904.

Another unfavorable development of the week was found in the steel and iron industry, numerous reductions of manufactured products being reported. There was rumors also that some of the independents, in their desire to get business, were likely to order more sweeping reductions.

Money was generally easier here, with free offerings from the interior, whose institutions were large buyer of commercial paper. Foreign markets showed some relaxation, though discounts evinced no tendency to ease.

HELP PLAN FOR CANAL TO OCEAN

Commission Finds New Treaty Is Not Necessary.

Washington, August 15.—That an agreement for the construction of a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic can be entered into with Canada without modification of treaty relations is the information which came today from the international joint boundary commission.

That the construction of such a waterway should celebrate the 100th anniversary of peace along the Canadian border is the further suggestion that comes from the Canadians to Senator Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan.

Former Representative James Tawney, chairman of the commission, in a letter to Senator Townsend outlined the international status of the proposed waterway and the suggestion that the canal be built as an international celebration came from D. B. Detwiler, president of the Algoma Power Co., of Berlin, Ont.

Detwiler says Canada is greatly interested in the efforts to build the waterway and declares Canada will co-operate with the United States in completing the project.

Detwiler even goes so far as to suggest that a world's fair in connection with the opening of the canal be held in some large city on the American side.

WOULD DIE WITH HIS HORSES

Yonkers, N. Y., August 14.—James Farley, formerly widely known as a strike breaker and horseman, who was brought here last week hopelessly ill with tuberculosis, so that he might see some of his old horses compete in the racing meet at the Empire track, was taken to Monroe in an automobile last night to see more races there.

His removal was against the advice of his physicians who said it would surely hasten his death, but Farley replied, "I: I am going to die, I'd rather be with my dear old horses than anywhere else."

At Monroe Farley will witness the races as he did here, stretched on a cot beside the rail.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, August 11.

SENATE—General debate on the tariff bill was resumed, and one item, cast iron pipe, disposed of. Senator Hollis excoriated New England cotton mill operators, and contended thot under the reduced duties they would continue to prosper. A number of nominations were considered in executive session, aming them, that of Royal Meeks, of New Jersey, to be commissioner of labor statistics, being confirmed. The lobby committee continued its investigation, with James A. Emory on the stand.

HOUSE—The house was not in session. The Democratic members caucused on the administration currency bill, adjourning to meet at 2 p. m. today. The District committee continued its inquiry into local governmental matters, and Chairman Johnson reiterated his charge that condemnation juries have been "packed" for the last five years. The house lobby committee began to hear Martin M. Mulhall, former chief lobbyist of the National Association of Manufacturers. The ways and means committee elected Representative Decker to the interstate commerce committee, and Representative Ten Eyck to the accounts committee.

Tuesday, August 12.

SENATE—Senator Gronna introduced 22 amendments to the agricultural schedule to increase rates on cattle and farm products. James A. Emery, of the National Association of Manufacturers, continued his testimony before the lobby committee. Steering committee determined to recommend to the Democratic caucus Thursday that Senator Chamberlain be made chairman of military affairs committee. Senator Martine presented a petition from Calumet, Mich., asking the senate to take cognizance of labor troubles there, but on the protest of Senator Townsend he withdrew it. Confirmed the appointment of James M. Sullivan as minister to the Dominican republic.

HOUSE—The house met at noon and considered miscellaneous business. A. C. Hart was sworn in as a representative from the sixth New Jersey district. The Democratic caucus selections to fill vacancies on the standing committees were ratified. The Republicans took up their fight to force Secretary McAdoo to disclose proofs of his charge that New York bankers had conspired to depress the price of government bonds. The Mondell resolution was defeated overwhelmingly. Martin M. Mulhall resumed his testimony before the lobby committee, but was compelled to discontinue because of illness. The lobby committee adjourned until tomorrow. Democratic Leader Underwood announced that the currency bill will be taken up in the house Monday or Tuesday, if reported by next Friday. Army signal corps officers and aviators urged the military affairs committee to extend the army aviation service. Representative Hobson introduced a bill to encourage good road development. The Democratic caucus worked on the currency bill. The house adjourned until Friday.

Wednesday, August 13.

SENATE—All day was spent on the agricultural schedule of the tariff bill, the one item of wheat occupying the atention of the senate. Senator Saulsbury introduced a bill increasing the salary of the vice president to $25,000 a year. Chairman William Alden Smith, of the special committee which investigated conditions along the Mexican border, outlined his report to the foreign relations committee. The lobby investigating committee continued its hearing with James A. Emery still on the stand. Democrats will hold a caucus this morning. The advisability of taking a recess until November 1 after completion of the tariff, is seriously considered. Nominations were considered in executive session.

HOUSE—The house was not in session. The Democrats continued their caucus on the currency bill. The war department recommended an expenditure of $20,000,000 to complete the inland waterway from Boston, Mass., to Beaufort, N. C.

Thursday, August 14.

SENATE—Chairman Simmons, of the finance committee, made an unsuccessful effort to reach an agreement for a vote on the tariff bill on August 25. Wheat was placed on the free list by a vote of 37 to 32. The Democratic caucus last night decided to proceed with currency legislation immediately following the pasage of the tariff bill. The lobby investigation was continued.

HOUSE—The house was not in session. Women suffragists were heard informally by the rules committee in behalf of a resolution to create a standing committee on suffrage.

Friday, August 15.

SENATE—Senator Penrose introduced two resolutions on Mexican situation and precipitated bitter debate between Democrats and Republicans. Consideration of tariff bill was resumed. Elections committee voted to report favorably Clapp bill to prevent Democrats and Republicans from soliciting campaign funds. Finance committee heard Ohio and California wine manufacturers on provisions in tariff bill. Considered nominations in executive session.

HOUSE—Representative Towner introduced resolution to authorize President to act with Argentina and Brazil in offering mediation in Mexico. Anti-suffragists were given hearing by Chairman Henry of rules committee, and promised formal hearing in December. Major Edward Russell opposed before military affairs committee proposal to form separate aviation corps in army. Opposition to two bills to reinstate cadets to military academy postponed action on Hetch Hetchy valley bill and caused adjournment.

Saturday, August 16.

SENATE—Met at 11 a. m., and resumed consideration of tariff bill. Foreign relations committee discussed minor phases of Mexican situation. Authorized President to appoint delegates to International Statistical Institute. Finance committee heard protests of California wine producers against tariff bill provisions. Amendments to tariff bill raising rates on fish, straw, apples and fruits were defeated. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—Not in session; meets Tuesday. Lobby investigating committee continued its examination of I. H. McMichael, dismissed house employe.

PAT CROWE ORDERED AWAY

Washington, August 19. — Pat Crowe, kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy of Omaha, Neb., several years ago, was ordered to leave Washington today by Police Judge Pugh or else serve a jail sentence for vagrancy. Crowe when arrested, was believed to be insane, but later was declared mentally sound. His attorney believes he will be able to procure the money for Crowe's journey to Chicago before night.

Smoke of Herbs For Catarrh

A Simple, Pleasant, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, flowers and seeds (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or cigarette. Simply draw the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhale into the lungs or send it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way.

It is not unpleasant, is harmless and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy, antiseptic smoking remedy goes to the affected air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the usual treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and cannot reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches, or you are given to hawking or spitting, you should try this smoking remedy.

A free trial package, together with an illustrated booklet, which goes thoroughly into the whole question of catarrh will be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga. This trial will demonstrate to you that it is an exceptional remedy, and as it only costs $1.00 for a full size box, it is within the reach of everyone. Send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

PAGE ADMITS HE GOT BIG SALARY

He Was Well Paid for Writing His Story of Bribery.

Washington, August 16.—I. H. McMichael, former chief page of the house, described by Martin M. Mulhall in his lobby exposure as the "chief spy" upon congressmen for the National Association of Manufacturers, testified before the house lobby committee that he was now being paid a weekly salary of $75 by the New York World, which printed the original Mulhall charges.

McMichael explained he was being paid under an agreement to write a story about "Twenty Years a House Employe," after the lobby investigation was over.

Attorney J. Eastby-Smith, representing Representative J. T. McDermott, told the committee he would bring Allan A. Irvine, a government supply contractor of this city, to testify that McMichael had informed Irvine he would receive a weekly salary until he had corroborated Mulhall's testimony.

Contract to Write

"I have a contract to begin after this hearing, but I don't think you have any right to inquire into my private business," retorted McMichael, when pressed for details.

The committee finally required a fuller answer.

"I am under a verbal agreement—not one in writing," began McMichael. "I am out of a job and must make a living. So I agreed to write a story of 20 years a house employe, but it was expressly understood I was not to write it until after this investigation."

"And you receive $75 a week?"

"Yes, sir."

In a dramatic statement last night McMichael presented to the house lobby investigating committee a sweeping charge of corruption against Rep. James E. McDermott of Illinois, for years his sponsor. With intense earnestness McMichael, in picturesque language, corroborated the allegations of M. M. Mulhall against McDermott, and made additional charges, at times shocking the committee and spectators with outbursts of profanity and slang.

"Thrown Him Down"

The witness protested that for years he had exerted every effort to support McDermott, had loaned him money, had helped him in his campaigns. Now, he said, McDermott had "thrown him down," and he felt that he must tell the truth.

In addition to the charges already made McMichael swore that the Chicago representative told him that he received $7,500 out of a fund of $10,000 raised by the pawnbrokers of Washington to oppose a bill passed in the last congress regulating interest rates in the District of Columbia.

PROMISE SOME MODEST SUITS

Dress Manufacturers Obey Request of Club Women.

St. Paul, August 14.—The first result of the campaign of the fourth district of the Federation of Women's Clubs for more modest dress came up yesterday, when Mrs. Albert R. Hall received a letter from a large suit manufacturing firm in New York which stated the company had taken steps to modify the styles in suits.

The company declared it would place on the market this fall suits that are two yards wide at the bottom and of proper length.

The federation asked manufacturing concerns that dresses fit for "modest gentlewomen" be made, in order that those who don't wish to pattern after the "demi-mode" might be able to purchase suitable garments.

BIG NECK REMEDY FREE.

To the first person from each town sending the names of their druggist and five friends that have goitre, we will send free, a $1.00 bottle of Sorbol. Sorbol is applied externally. It does not drive it in but makes it disappear. It is harmless. We could print hundreds of testimonials but we let you be the judge after using the free bottle. Keller's Chemical Laboratory, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

DROPSY treated 10 days free. Short-breathing quickly relieved—swelling and water removed in a few days. Write for 10-day free home treatment. Cellon Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. Q, Atlanta, Ga.

ASTHMA and HAY FEVER

Remedy sent by express on Free Trial. If satisfied, send $1.00; if not, you owe nothing. W. H. Fondersmith, Elwood, Ind., says—"Used your Hay Fever medicine in 1908 and have never suffered since. Write today for the trial bottle, giving express office. W. K. STERLINE, 631 Main St., Sidney, O.

SPEAR Will Trust You Wherever You Live—Write For His Catalog—It's Free

A Personal Word

The rich and prosperous class can always command the luxuries of life, but the average home lover needs the Spear System of "Credit to the Nation." I want 1,000,000 families to say of me:—"He helped us to furnish and beautify our homes." I ask for no higher tribute to my life's work. Write for my Free Catalog.

Spear of Pittsburgh

The Only Way To Furnish Your Home

Spear of Pittsburgh has proven to hundreds of thousands of satisfied customers, everywhere, by the high quality of his goods, fair square treatment and exceptionally liberal credit terms, and rock bottom prices, that this plan is the only logical, common sense way to furnish a home. By *Spear's* original divided payment plan all the necessities, comforts and luxuries formerly found only in the homes of the rich and prosperous classes have been brought within reach of all.

Spear Will Give You Credit

Spear of Pittsburgh trusts the people and the people trust *Spear*. That's the whole secret of the wonderful success which has made the House of Spear the greatest of its kind. *Spear* has full confidence in the readers of this paper and invites you personally to accept his liberal, open account, long time credit, easy payment plan for your home furnishing needs.

Spear's Heater Bargain

Any One Can Trade With Spear

Simply send for the *Big Free Spear Bargain Catalog*. It will be just like bringing an enormous stock of Home Furnishings—many times the size of even the greatest city store—right to your home with an amazing array of wonderful bargains. He shows you everything for the home, including a marvelously attractive assortment of carpets, rugs and draperies in the colors, patterns and designs photographed from the original goods. Spear's Bargain Catalog shows everything in home furnishings—

Spear's Bed Bargain

Ranges, Stoves, Refrigerators, Silverware, Lace Curtains, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Carpets, Rugs, Portieres, Springs, Bedding.

Furniture, Clocks, Dishes,

Spear Gives 30 Days' Home Trial

Spear's idea about selling goods from a catalog, is that they must actually sell themselves after you have seen them and know what they are by actual test in your own home. Anything you select from Spear's Bargain Catalog will be shipped for 30 days' free home trial before the sale is considered closed.

Spear's Chair Bargain

Spear's Big Rocker Bargain

A large, roomy, comfortable, solid oak Rocker with high, wide back, fully tufted and buttoned. Seat is large and roomy, upholstered with high grade black Sylvan leather over full steel springs and beautiful ruffled edge to match back. Construction is solid golden oak throughout, with high gloss golden finish.

Spear's Rocker Bargain

Spear & Co. Pittsburgh, Pa. Dept T62

Order No. D. 611—Price $4.95—75c Cash Bal. 50c Monthly

Spear's Big Bed Bargain No. D. 306—Price $10.45. $1.50 Cash; Bal. 75c mon. Heavy iron Bed, any color, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, good woven wire spring, coil supports, 50 pound cotton top mattress, and two pillows.

Spear's "400" Junior Oak Heater No. D. 5139 $5.85 75c Cash Bal. 50c M'thly

This magnificent heater is guaranteed to save fuel, hold fire, heat quickly. Well made, nickel trimmed, heavy fire pot, 12 in. in dia. Stove is 36 in. high, weighs about 90 lbs. Also smaller and larger sizes. Large feed door, screw type dampers.

Spear's Dining Chairs No. D-639X—Each, $1.55 No. D-639—Price for Six $8.95—$1.50 Cash. Bal. 75c Monthly

A remarkable new diner, with high plain panel back, continuous back posts, neatly turned front posts and spindles. Finished quartered oak, bright gloss. Construction first-class. Seats heavily upholstered and covered with chase leather, one of the best imitations of genuine leather used. You may buy one, or set of six.

Mail Coupon Now

Spear & Company, Dept. T62 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please send me your Mammoth Free Catalog, Prices, Terms, etc., without any obligation on my part.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

SULZER FIGHTS FOR HIS OFFICE

Impeached by Assembly, New York Governor Refuses to Give Up.

Albany, August 13.—Gov. Sulzer, impeached by the assembly of New York, will resist removal from office, refuse to recognize Lieutenant Governor Glynn as acting governor and use every weapon in his power to retain the office, before, during and after his trial for impeachment, regardless of the verdict.

The formal notification that the assembly had voted to impeach the governor was presented to the senate by a committee of the assembly appointed earlier in the day. Majority Leader Wagner assured the committee "that proper action" would be taken.

There was no dearth of reports during the afternoon. One was to the effect that Gov. Sulzer, as a last resource, might ask the state troops to protect him in continuing his functions as governor.

Appeal to Courts.

The governor's plan of resistance to the effort to oust him embraces an appeal to the courts when such may become necessary, probably through mandamus proceedings. He intends to attempt to exercise all the functions of Governor, including pardon and if desirable, so long as he remains within the state during the remainder of his term or until estopped by the courts.

In short Gov. Sulzer will refuse to recognize the impeachment proceedings and may refuse to appear before the court of impeachment for trial. Bases his program chiefly on the ground that the assembly had no constitutional right to consider impeachment at its extraordinary session. As part of his program Gov. Sulzer will continue to issue instructions to state troops and the naval militia as commander-in-chief, to the heads of the various state departments under his direction and will attempt to occupy the executive chamber daily.

Trial September 22.

Monday, Sept. 22, was this afternoon made a tentative selection for the date of trying Governor Sulzer on the impeachment charges. This selection subject to change, was reached in a conference by Senator Wagner, president pro tem of the senate, and Judges of the court of appeals.

Governor Sulzer was impeached by the lower house of the legislature at 4:16 o'clock this morning after an all night session by a vote of 79 to 30 on charges of having diverted campaign contributions to his private use and having made under oath false statements as to his campaign receipts.

An eleventh hour declaration on the part of the governor's wife that she had diverted some of his campaign contributions to the purchase of stock because she felt the household needed money, failed to avert impeachment. The roll call was one of the quickest accomplished since the assembly began the consideration of the impeachment issue by the senate and court of appeals, sitting jointly as a trial court.

Indications are that he will contest bitterly the theory of the opposition that he becomes automatically barred from exercising the functions of the office the moment the articles of impeachment are formally presented to the senate and that he will be disqualified from resuming the duties of executive until the court of impeachment fails to sustain these charges.

This afternoon, eight hours after the assembly adopted the articles of impeachment, the governor was in consultation with legal advisers in the executive chamber and had not announced his intention.

The governor reached the capitol shortly after 1 o'clock. He smiled cheerfully to correspondents who greeted him as he mounted the front steps of the capitol and posed good naturedly for a battery of camera men. "It's a fine morning, gentlemen," he said.

At the final roll call the assembly had been in continuous session for seven hours, and many members had just awakened from slumber in their seats. Lacking a sure majority, the Democratic leaders had practically marked time all night till the arrival of absentees, summoned from New York, made certain their program could be carried out.

The articles of impeachment were adopted after a short recess by a vote of 79 to 32 and will be presented to the senate at its meeting scheduled for 3 o'clock this morning. Governor Sulzer will then cease to be governor. The article is approximately 4,000 words long.

The assembly adjourned at 7:30 a. m., until 11 o'clock today.

Wife's Statement May Help.

"The governor knew pretty well what would be the result," was the only word from the executive mansion. The governor had left orders that he was not to be disturbed under any circumstances. In the light of the revelations contained in Mrs. Sulzer's declaration to Senator Palmer, yesterday afternoon, Gov. Sulzer's friends are inclined today to view the ordeal which confronts him with less apprehension than before his impeachment. By her assertion that she diverted part of the campaign contributions sent her husband to private purposes without his knowledge and used them to purchase stock in Wall street, she has shorn the articles of impeachment of many of their terrors, his friends declare.

Gov. Sulzer consented to permit Mrs. Sulzer's declaration to become public late last night only when he found that he could not prevent it and that it lived as a rumor on the lips of every member of the assembly in the city. A close friend of both Gov. and Mrs. Sulzer so asserted today.

CHAPTERS IN SULZER AND TAMMANY FIGHT

William Sulzer was elected governer of New York last November, with the support of Tammany.

Soon after election he proclaimed himself "leader of Democracy in New York state"—this being construed as a direct challenge to Charles F. Murphy, head of Tammany Hall.

Sulzer refused to appoint men to office at the direction of Murphy, and repeatedly proclaimed his independence of Tammany.

First big breach came when Sulzer last winter espoused the direct primary and opened a fight for a "real direct primary law."

The legislature, with Tammany leaders, defeated the Sulzer direct primary bill and substituted one which the governor denounced as a "fraud and subterfuge."

Sulzer called an extra sesion and made a tour of the state "appealing to the people" on the primary issue.

Attacks on Sulzer began to be made public. The breach with Murphy became recognized as beyond mending.

A story was revived and widely circulated to the effect that an indictment for alleged perjury was sought—but never obtained—against Sulzer in New Hampshipe 20 years ago.

Miss Mignon Hopkins, of Philadelphia, filed suit for breach of promise against Sulzer, who was married five years ago.

Sulzer declared the New Hampshire story and the Philadelphia suit were part of a "frameup" by Tammany. He denied the charges in both instances.

The extra sesion of the legislature flatly turned down Sulzer's direct primary bill and directed the "Frawley committee" to investigate the official acts of the governor.

The legislature refused to confirm Sulzer's appointments and then declined to adjourn thus preventing Sulzer from making "vacation appointments."

It took a recess and Sulzer contended it was really an adjournment. On this ground he now declares that the legislature is illegally in session.

The Frawley committee held sessions exposing Sulzer's campaign fund methods and revealing his connection with stock transactions in the New York Stock Exchange, which Sulzer had been attacking.

The Frawley committee made the charge that Sulzer appropriated campaign funds to his own use and bought stocks with them.

Sulzer issued a blanket denial.

The commitee's report was adopted by the legislature and the impeachment resolution immediately presented and adopted.

Sulzer asserts that the legislature, being in extra sesion, can take up no matters except those recommended by the governor.

BIPLANE RIGHTS ITSELF

New Safety Air Machine Passes Successful Test.

Villacoublay, France, August 15.—The new self-righting flying apparatus invented by Lieut. J. W. Dunne, retired British army officer, underwent successful trials here today in the presence of officers of the French aerial corps.

The apparatus displayed a degree of stability which drew expressions of amazement from all experts. From time to time Maj. Felix, the aviator, removed his hands from the levers and held them above his head.

Dunne's aeroplane is a tailless biplane shaped somewhat like the letter "V."

New York Governor Who Is Facing Loss of Office

FEW GOVERNORS EVER HAVE BEEN IMPEACHED

By the Associated Press.

New York, August 13.—In all the United States only seven other governors have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

Charles Robison, Kansas, 1862—acquitted.

Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868—Charges dropepd.

William V. Holden, North Carolina, 1870—Removed.

Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871—Charges dropped.

David Butler, Nebraska, 1871—Removed.

Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana, 1872—Term expired and proceedings dropped.

Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876—Resigned.

FAILS TO HALT OPIUM TRADE

Great Britain Won't Release China From Obligation.

London, August 16.—Lieut. Gen. Chang, a delegate of the National Opium Prohibitive Union of China, who has been in England for three months endeavoring to induce the British government to release China from her obligation to receive any more Indian opium, started today for China to report to Provisonal President Yuan Shi-Kai the failure of his mission.

In a statement issued to the British public today Gen. Chang said.

"It is intolerable when we reflect that we are sacrificing millions of revenue and hundreds of lives in struggling against enormous difficulties that a foreign country should force us to receive for two or three years longer the poison we so earnestly are striving to stamp out."

MYSTERY CLOAKS DEATH OF DULUTH MILLIONAIRE

Duluth, August 16.—Ninety thousand dollars accident insurance money is involved in the death of John McAlpine, Duluth millionaire lumberman, whose body was found in the basement of his home here yesterday with a bullet in the head.

Chief of Police Troyer leans strongly to the theory of murder, as does a private detective, while the family declare that Mr. McAlpine was accidentally shot when he fell over a pipe with an automatic pistol in his hand and if not that, that a burglar did the killing. A basement window, open enough to permit a human body to squeeze through, lends strength to the latter supposition.

An inquest will be held late today. Mr. McAlpine arrived home about midnight.

Others in the house at the time were Mrs. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. Dale McAlpine and a maid. John McAlpine was seated at a table about one a. m. Mrs. McAlpine asked him why he did not retire. "I am waiting for the kids to come in," referring to Dale McAlpin and wife. At 2:45 a. m. Mrs. McAlpine missed her husband and called Dale. Dale, according to his mother, went to the basement and found John McAlpine dead on the floor.

According to the police, Mrs. McAlpine late today turned abruptly from the murder theory and declared her husband had committed suicide.

Lieut. Gov. Glynn; Maybe He's Governor

MARTIN GLYNN, of Albany.

CHARLTON TURNED OVER TO ITALIANS

American Self- Confessed Wife Slayer Ready for Trip Abroad.

New York, August 14.—The case of Porter Charlton, self-confessed slayer of his wife, was removed today from the jurisdiction of the United States when he was given over by the warden of the jail at Jersey City to the Italian policemen, in accordance with extradition papers. He was reported to be in high spirits in prospect of a sea voyage after nearly three years' confinement, and confident that at the hands of the Italian authorities he would receive an acquittal.

Before being removed to the steamship Re D'Italia, which sails today for Italy, he shook hands with all the jail officials and his fellow prisoners, and he was also visited by his father, Judge Paul Charlton, who, with his wife, who is the prisoner's stepmother, will go to Italy to be present at the trial.

Charlton was a young bank clerk and was on his honeymoon with Mrs. Neville H. Castle, daughter of Henry H. Scott, a San Francisco coal merchant, when the tragedy occurred at Lake Como, Italy, near which the couple had been living in a villa. Mrs. Charlton's body was found June 10, 1910, in a trunk at the bottom of the lake. Charlton was traced to America, where he confessed to killing his wife. He has bitterly fought extradition for three years, but July 8 last he lost his last appeal when the United States supreme court held that he must be given up to the Italian authorities.

RUSH TO STREETS TO STAND IN RAIN

Children and Parents, Too, Greet Showers in West Joyfully.

Kansas City, August 16. — Heavy showers last night and early today relieved conditions in parts of the heat and drought stricken regions of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, but the rains were far from general and in most instances inadequate. In one section it is said only a 24 hour "soaking" rain can alleviate entirely hardships to drought. Where wells and streams are dry, a heavy precipitation is regarded necessary to replace the exhausted water supply.

Temperatures that for 12 days have hovered above the hundred mark fell today in Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma because of showers and clouds, but according to the United States Weather bureau here there were evidences of a thirteenth day of extreme heat generally over Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Arkansas City, Kansas, reported heavy rain falling this morning over a wide section of Southern Kansas. The temperature at Arkansas City was 15 degrees below yesterday's. Hutchinson, Kansas, reported rain amounting to nearly an inch.

Northern Oklahoma has attained great relief through showers that began yesterday afternoon and continued today. Light showers fell in this city yesterday. The principal benefit furnished was the cooling of the atmosphere and burning pavements.

Hundreds of children and in many instances their parents, rushed into the street and stood in the rain. Drought in northern and eastern Kansas and most of Missouri continued unabated. Springfield, Mo., which has had less than half its normal rainfall since April 1, faced a posisbility of a failure of its water supply.

City authorities sought to find wells or springs to which they might lay emergency pipes to provide a fire supply. In practically all the Springfield churches, by agreement, prayers for rain will be offered late this afternoon.

GANGSTER IS SLAIN

New Yorker Shot to Death —Detectives Near.

New York, August 14.—The list of gangster crimes was augmented today with the murder of a man believed to be Joseph Rocke, a member of the Sullivan street gang, who was shot and almost instantly killed early this morning while walking on 31st street.

The man dropped with a bullet in his brain in front of an unoccupied two-story building, in the doorway of which a revolver was afterward found.

Three policemen and a detective within two blocks of the shot were on the scene within two minutes, but they caught no sight of the escaping murderer. The victim clutched a loaded revolver, which he had not fired.

FOILS ARREST OF PRINCE

Seattle, Wa., August 15.—Refusal of the commander of the Canadian liner Empress of Russia to stop his ship to permit the arrest of Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski on a white slave charge foiled plans carefully perfected by the United States marshal here and the revenue service.

The prince, who was married to Miss Marie Louise Freese, daughter of a wealthy Los Angeles family, is accused of violation of the Mann act in connection with Clara Melcher, for whom a warrant was issued by immigration officials at Washington today. She is in Los Angeles.

The revenue cutter Scout was to lie in wait off the San Juan island and take aboard the prince when the liner paused in American waters on her way from Vancouver to Victoria.

GIRL WILL PUSH SUIT AGAINST SULZER

Philadelphia, August 14.—Following her assertion that she had not dropped her breach of promise case against Governor Sulzer, Miss Mignon Hopkins, the pretty cloak model, today declared that 'she was preparing to go to New York to institute proceedings' against Mr. Sulzer.

BURNS HOMES OF NON-UNION MEN

Miners in British Columbia Are Engaged in Bloody Strike.

Vancouver, B. C., August 14.—After a night of rioting in the provincial districts of Nanaimo north and Naniamo south, on the east shore of Vancouver island, 300 militia were ordered by governor Bowser from Victoria to take strategic positions in the coal fields today.

All night rumors and messages poured into Victoria of violence offered non-union miners. Besides dynamiting at Ladysmith, 50 miles north of Victoria, where the mayor called for militia early in the night, it was reported that the railroad track near Welling had been torn up and that homes of non-union miners at Extension, a village of 1,000 persons, had been burned. The Naniamo Herald, a morning newspaper, has suspended publication and destruction of its plant has been threatened.

Police officers who returned here today from the extension mines reported that six strikebreakers had been killed and many members of the provincial constabulary wounded in a clash yesterday with striking miners. Other reports gave a smaller number of casualties.

2,100 ORPHANS ARE GIVEN FINE AUTO RIDE

Chicago, August 14.—Twenty-one hundred orphans were taken for a long automobile ride, feasted and otherwise entertained today by the Orphans' Automobile Day Association. This organization recently was formed to bring a little pleasure into the lives of every child in Chicago institutions for the homeless and friendless during one day in the year.

The hundreds of happy youngsters gathered in Grant park and under the direction of many social workers were bundled into about 350 machines. They were driven over the boulevard system and then returned to Washington park for a big dinner.

FRISCO CALL IS ABSORBED

Famous Old Paper Is Bought by Chronicle.

San Francisco, August 15.—Announcement was made last night of the merger of the San Francisco Call, the oldest morning newspaper in the city, and the Chronicle. The purchase of the Call was made by M. H. de Young, of the Chronicle. The transfer will be made August 31, when the Call will cease publication.

The new mangement will amalgimate the circulation of both newspapers. With the exception of two or three presses, the entire plant, furniture and fixtures of the Call will be sold. Thus will end the successful career of a great newspaper started in 1856 by a co-operative band of seven printers.

SAFE BLOWER SAYS HE'LL STUDY FOR MINISTRY

Jackson, Mich., August 14.—Bewailing the fate which returns him to a felon's cell, John "Yock" Allison, member of the Lake Shore gang of safe blowers and robbers, was taken from the jail this morning and transferred to Jackson prison by order of Gov. Ferris.

Allison was captured in South Bend, Ind., a few weeks ago and returned to this city for violation of a conditional pardon issued by Gov. Warner. Allison pleaded with Governor Ferris for another chance and lost.

The convict has acquired the title of Michigan's Jean Valjean. In an interview with the Blade's correspondent this morning Allison declared that he would study for the ministry during his stay in prison. "I will go crazy unless I do something of this kind," said the convict.

I GOT RELIEF FROM CATARRH OVER NIGHT

I Will Gladly Tell You How - FREE

HEALS 24 HOURS

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different, something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger, and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night — and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I Am Free—You Can Be Free

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz. Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information. FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite A-162,
1825 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, August 18.—There was a lower tone in wheat market at the opening, brought about largely by the lower trend of the foreign markets as indicated by the cable reports. The reports of the heavy contributions to the world shipments, more favorable weather in the United Kingdom, and cheaper Russian offers, added some pressure to the earlier prices. With the opening prices down from ¼ to ½ cent, the sales early in the day indicated that the opening weakness would probably be overcome.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 16.
Cash 90¼	91¼	90¼	91	90¾
Sept. 91	92	91	91⅝	91½
Dec. 95	95¾	95	95¼	95⅝
May 1.00¾	1.01¾	1.00½	1.01	1.01
Corn—				
Cash	78	78	78	77½
Sept. 77⅞	78	77⅞	78	77⅞
Dec. 70½	71½	70½	71¼	70⅝
May 71⅞	72⅝	71⅞	72¾	72
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	45¼	44⅞
Sept. 44½	45¼	44½	45	44⅝
Dec. 47⅝	48½	47⅝	47⅜	47¼
May 50¾	51¾	50¾	50⅝	50⅜
Clover Seed—				
Oct. 8.30	8.30	8.22½	8.22½	8.37½
Dec. 8.30	8.32½	8.25	8.25	8.37½
March .. 8.45	8.45	8.40	8.40	8.50
Rye—				
No. 2	....	....	....	65¼
Alsike—				65¼
Oct. 11.50	11.60	11.50	11.60	11.50
Dec. 11.50	11.60	11.50	11.60	11.50
March .. 11.50	11.60	11.50	11.60	11.50
Timothy—				
Prime .. 2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Aug. 2.72½	2.72½	2.70	2.70	2.72½
Sept. 2.65	2.65	2.62½	2.62½	2.65
Oct. 2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.65
Dec. 2.70	2.72	2.70	2.72	2.70
March .. 2.75	2.77	2.75	2.77	2.75

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept.	87	87¼	87	87¼	87½
Dec.	91½	91¾	90½	90⅞	91
May	95¾	96¼	95¾	95⅞	95⅝
Corn—					
Sept.	74½	76	74½	75½	74⅞
Dec.	68¾	70⅝	68¼	69⅝	69¼
May	69½	71⅜	69½	70⅝	70¼
Oats—					
Sept.	42¾	43⅝	42¾	43¼	43¼
Dec.	45⅝	46½	45¼	45⅞	45⅝
May	48¼	49½	48¼	48⅝	48½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept.	20.77	21.00	20.77	21.00	20.70
Jan.	19.25	19.50	19.25	19.45	19.20
Lard—					
Sept.	11.25	11.27	11.20	11.27	11.35
Oct.	11.25	11.35	11.25	11.35	11.20
Jan.	10.75	10.82	10.70	10.82	10.67
Ribs—					
Sept.	11.30	11.42	11.20	11.42	11.10
Oct.	11.12	11.25	11.10	11.22	11.02
Jan.	10.17	10.22	10.15	10.22	10.12

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept.	95¼	....	....	95¼	95¾
Dec.	98⅝	....	....	98⅞	98⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	87	....	....	87⅝	87¼
Dec.	91	....	....	91¼	91¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	87½	89¼
Dec.	....	....	....	90⅝	91⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept.	89¼	....	....	89¼	89½
Dec.	91¼	....	....	91¾	91⅝

Cotton.

New York, August 18.—Cotton futures opened easy: August, 11.00c; September, 11.28c bid; October, 11.07c; November, 10.95c bid; December, 10.99c; January, 10.87c; February, 10.91c; March, 10.92c; May, 10.90c.

Reports that showers had fallen over drought sections of the southwest were accompanied by a sharp break in liverpool today, and the local cotton market opened easy at a decline of 14 to 17 points. There were many selling orders at the start, and recent buyers seemed to be liquidating on Texas rain reports, but offerings were well taken on reports that the weather was clear and warm in Texas and Oklahoma this morning.

Business became less active after early offerings had been absorbed and prices rallied 4 or 5 points from the lowest on covering, with the market about steady at middoy and from 8 to 10 points net lower, pending detailed weather reports. Estimated receipts today, 8,000 bales.

Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: August, 11.55c; September, 11.15c; October, 11.07c; November, 10.98c; December, 11.00c; January, 10.99c; February, 10.92c; March, 10.98c; May, 11.01c.

New York Produce.

New York, August 18.—Flour steady; spring patents, $4.70@5.00; winter straights, $4.25@4.80; spring clears, $4.15@4.30; extra No. 1 winter, $3.65@3.85; extra No. 2, winter, $3.45@3.60; Kansas straights, $4.50@4.40. Wheat—Futures opened easier, with cables, but rallied on strength of corn. September, 95¼@95⅝. Pork quiet; mess, 23.00@25.00; family, 24.50@26.50; short clears, 20.50@22.50. Beef steady; mess, $18.00@19.00; family, $20.00@21.00. Lard steady; middle west, $11.10@11.20. Raw sugar, steady; muscovado, 3.20c; centrifugal, 3.70c; molasses, 2.95c. Refined steady; crushed, 5.40c; fine granulated, 5.00c; powdered, 4.80c. Petroleum steady; refined New York bulk, $5.00; barrels, $8.70; cases, $11.00. Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c. Hay firm; shipping, $1.05@1.10; No. 2, 95c@$1.00; No. 3, 80@90c. Hides steady; Bogota, 20¼@20¾c; Central America, 20¾. Leather firm; hemlock lists, 29@30c; second, 28@29c. Butter firm; 4,800 tubs; creamery, extras, 28@28½c; seconds, 26@27c; thirds, 24½@25c; state, dairy, finest, 27@27½c; common to fair, 21@24c; process, extras, 24¼@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22@23c; process, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 25¼@26c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery firsts, 24@24½c; factory, June make, firsts, 24c; factory, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22¼c; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 22@22½c; No. 2, 21@21½c; No. 3, 19@20c. Cheese firm; receipts, 297 boxes; state, whole milk, fresh white and colored, specials, 15c; white and colored, do, average fancy, 14½@14¾c; do, fresh undergrades, 12¼@14c; skims, 5@11c. Eggs strong; receipts, 5,710 cases; fresh gathered extras, 29@30c; extras firsts, 27@27c; firsts, 24@25c; thirds and poorer, 14@19c; fresh gathered dirties No. 1, 18@18½c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@17½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, 16@17c; checks, undergrades, per case, $2.00@4.50; refrigerator specials, marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 25c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 21@23c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, as to size and quality, 28@30c; do, gathered, whites, 23@34c; western gathered, whites, 22@28c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby henery, browns, 31@34c; do, gathered, browns and mixed, colored, 23@30c. Dressed poultry steady; fresh killed, western chickens, 17@23c; fowls, 15½@16c; turkeys, 18@19c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, August 18.—Butter firm, unchanged. Eggs firm, unchanged. Receipts, 8,600 cases. Cheese—Steady, unchanged. Potatoes—Receipts, 85 cars, lower; Minnesota and Ohio, 45@53c; Jersey cobblers, 85@90c. Poultry—Lower; springs, 16c; fowls, 13c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, August 18.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 29½@30c a pound; prints, 30½@31c; firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 27½@28c; process, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; dairy, fancy, 24½@27½c; do, choice, 22½@23½c; packing stock, No. 1, 20½@21½c; No. 2, 18½@19½c. Cheese—American whole milk, new fancy, 16½@17c; do, fancy, 15½@16c; brick, fancy, 16½@17c; choice 15½@16c; Swiss, fancy, open, 20@21c; do, choice, 18@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered extra firsts, 26½c; firsts, 25½c; current receipts, 22c; do, seconds, 20c a dozen. Poultry—Chickens, alive, 14@15c a pound; springers, 18@20c; ducks, 12@14c; young geese, 12@14c. Apples—Ohio, $4.00@4.50 a barrel; Duchess, $3.25@3.75 a bbl., 90c per half bushel basket. Potatoes—East Shore Virginia, $2.00@2.75 a barrel; Jersey, $1.00@1.05 a bushel; sweets, per barrel, $4.00@4.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, August 18.—Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; strong; bulk of sales, $7.70@8.55; light, $8.35@9.00; mixed, $7.50@8.30; heavy, $7.30@8.50; rough, $7.30@7.50; pigs, $4.25@8.00. Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; steady to 10c higher; beeves, $7.00@10.00; Texas steers, $6.75@7.70; western, $6.20@7.50; stockers and feeders, $5.35@7.90; cows and heifers, $3.60@8.30; calves, $8.00@11.00. Sheep—Receipts, 30,000; steady; native, $3.70@4.80; yearlings, $4.85@5.75; lambs, $5.25@7.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, August 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; market dull. Veal calves—Receipts, 300; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; sheep, slow; lambs, steady. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; market 5@10c higher; heavies, $8.50; mediums, Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $9.10; roughs, $7.60; stags, $7.25.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, August 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,100; steady; heavy steers, $8.50@9.00; fat steers, $8.00@8.50; fair steers, $6.00@6.75; choice heifers, $7.75@8.35; choice cows, $5.50@6.75; fair cows, $3.50@4.50; butcher bulls, $6.25@6.65; milch cows, $50@85. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; higher; prime heavies, $8.60@8.70; heavy mixed, $8.70@8.80; medium, $8.25@8.35; heavy Yorkers, $9.50@9.35; pigs, $9.00@9.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,000; lower; prime wethers, $5.00; choice lambs, $7.60. Calves—Receipts, 1,200; lower; top, $8.00@11.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, August 18.—Cattle receipts 3,341. Prime steers, $8.75@9.00; shipping, $8.25@8.65; butchers, $7.00@8.50; bulls, $5.00@7.25; heifers, $6.25@8.00; stock heifers, $5.25@6.00; stockers and feeders $6.00@7.50; fresh cows an dspringers, $25.00@85.00. Veals, $50; $6.00@12.00. Hogs, 8,800. Heavy, $8.70@8.90; mixed, 8.90@9.10; yorkers, $9.10@9.30; pigs, $9.25@9.30; stags, $6.50@7.25; dairies, $8.50@9.25. Sheep and lambs, 8,600. Lambs, $5.50@7.15; yearlings, $4.50@6.00; wethers, $5.25@4.75; sheep, mixed, $4.75@5.00.

Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page—this issue.

An End to the Curse Of Wearing Worthless Trusses

No More Rupture Troubles 60 Days Trial To Prove It

You Don't Have to Risk a Penny

Here is something absolutely **guaranteed** to keep your rupture from coming out. You don't have to take our word for what is will do. You can try it sixty days—make a thorough test—without having to risk a penny—and see for yourself.

If it doesn't hold—if it doesn't keep your rupture from bothering you in any way—then it won't cost you a single cent.

The Only Thing Good Enough to Stand Such a Test

You know as well as we that you can't tell anything about a truss or anything else for rupture merely by trying it on. That's the worst of going to a drug store or local truss fitter's.

A truss or so-called "appliance" may seem alright when you first put it on, and afterwards prove utterly worthless.

The only way in the world you can make sure of exactly what you're getting is by **60-days actual trial.**

And our guaranteed rupture holder—the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—is the only thing of any kind whatever for rupture that you can get on sixty days trial—the only thing **good** enough to **stand** such a long and thorough test.

Something Nothing Else Does

The Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss is so utterly different from everything else for rupture that it has received **eighteen separate patents.**

It provides the **only way ever discovered** for overcoming the **weakness** which is the real **cause** of rupture.

Just how it does that—entirely automatically—**is** all explained in the free book.

Will Save You from Operation

The Cluthe Truss has so thoroughly proved its merits that physicians in all parts of the world and surgeons in the U. S. Army and Navy now recommend it instead of advising operation. " has brought complete recovery in hundreds of cases after operation had proved a failure.

No Belt or Leg-Straps to Annoy You

That's why people who try this truss say it is as comfortable as their clothing. It is water-proof—will hold in the bath. Easily kept clean.

Get World's Greatest Rupture Book

Don't send any money—just write for our free book and find out everything you want to know.

Full of facts never before put in print. Cloth-bound—96 pages—20 separate articles and 23 photographic illustrations. Will save you from being fooled and save you from wasting money.

Explains why elastic and spring trusses are a wicked crime—why they are the ruptured man's worst enemy—why the law should stop their sale.

Exposes the humbug "appliances," "methods," "plasters," etc.

Shows why operation is often a needless gamble with death, and why, if a man manages to get well from the operation, he often has to keep on wearing a truss.

And it tells all about the Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss and how you can try it sixty days and how little it costs if you keep it.

Gives endorsements of over 5,000 people.

Better write for the book today—it tells things you could never find out by going to doctors or druggstores. Simply use the coupon or say in a letter or postal "Send me the book."

THIS BRINGS IT

Box 14—CLUTHE COMPANY
125 East 23d St., NEW YORK CITY

Send me your Free Book and Trial Offer.

Name.....

Address.....

SURPRISED BY APOLOGY

England Hears of the President's Reprimand.

London, August 15.—Surprise was caused in England by the news from the United States that Ambassador Page had been instructed to apologize to the British government for the comments made on British Mexican policy by Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador to Mexico. The affair had not excited the slightest attention.

Washington, August 15.—President Wilson last night publicly reprimanded Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson for his recent attack on the British foreign office. Ambassador Page was instructed to express to Sir Edward Grey the regret of the American government that a diplomatic official of the United States "should have been guilty of such an impropriety."

SLOW MUSIC WITH THIS

Glasgow, Ky., August 14.—"He had been away for 20 years, seeking his fortune in Alaska, and his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Huffman, were sitting in a room of their home here last night discussing him and wondering if he would ever come back. Then there was a knock at the door and Mr. Huffman opened it to see a dusty traveler who said he was tired and was seeking lodging for the night. Mr. Huffman thought he could do nothing for him, as there were visitors in the home and the traveler turned to go.

But Mrs. Huffman could not see the man turned out into the night, so called him and "reckoned" they could manage some how.

Then they led him into the hall, under the swinging lamp, and as the light fell on his face, the aged couple recognized him, and there was a glad reunion.

Virgil Huffman had been prospering in Alaska for a score of years, and he had prospered. Now he will make his home with his parents, who "reckon" they can manage to make room for him.

PILES Permanently relieved, at home, by the **ONLY INTERNAL** remedy known. As easy and pleasant to take as drinking milk. No detention from business or work. Your money returned if it doesn't do exactly as we say. Don't delay, send today for bottle. Price $1.00 postage paid. Circular FREE.

SELIP MANUFACTURING COMPANY
712 So. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Pleasing Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent By Mail to All Who Write.

Free trial treatments of Enerita, a most pleasing remedy are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. John S. Howell. So many who had battled for years against the mental and physical sufferings of man weakness have written thanking him for the great benefit received, therefore, Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatments to all men who write. It is a home treatment and all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength-giving treatment at home.

The treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to relieve the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to John S. Howell, M. D., Suite 715, Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

Don't Wear A Truss!

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others

Here's Walter Johnson

Washington "Nationals" (American League) one of the speediest pitchers of either of the big leagues—he

Drinks

Coca-Cola

He's got the head, the arm, the ginger and the endurance. Coca-Cola didn't *give* him them; but he says it's the one best beverage for the athlete in training—

The Successful Thirst-Quencher

For Ball Players—and YOU

Send for Free Booklet. 54-A

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

ADDS ACT TO DRAMA THAT BEGAN WITH KILLING

New York, August 18.—The theatrical escape of Harry K. Thaw from the state hospital for the criminal insane at Mateawan adds another act to the sensational tragedy that had it beginning in New York on the night of June 25, 1906.

On that occasion, in company with his young wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and two friends, Thaw went to the Madison square roof garden to witness the opening performance of a musical comedy.

Near the close of the performance Thaw left his seat and began to pace back and forth in the aisle behind the seats occupied by Stanford White, an architect of international fame, and his son. The elder White was 53 years old and in his distinguished career had stamped on many of New York's prominent buildings the mark of his artistic genius. Madison square garden itself was one of the architect's triumphs, and he had a studio in its tower.

Fired Three Bullets.

In this setting Thaw drew a revolver and fired three bullets into Stanford White's body. The architect died almost instantly. It is believed he did not see his slayer.

In the ensuing confusion no one made an effort to intercept Thaw, who for a moment stood over his victim's prostrate body. Then he walked to the elevator of the roof garden, where he met a house detective and handed over the revolver without resistance.

Thaw was then arrested by a policeman and while the officer's hand was on his shoulder Mrs. Thaw rushed up to her husband and placed her arms around his neck. Thaw assured his wife that it would be "all right" and not to worry.

To this Mrs. Thaw rejoined: "I did not think you would do it that way!" and she added: "Never mind, Harry, I'll stick to you through thick and thin."

Thaw at the time of the tragedy was 27 years old and was known as the young spendthrift millionaire from Pittsburg.

William Thaw, his father, once a mechanic in Pittsburg, had made small ventures in coal lands with increasing good fortune. He was said at one time to be the heaviest individual owner of the Pennsylvania railroad. When he died his estate was said to be worth $40,000,000. By the will Harry Thaw was allowed $25,000 a year, but his mother increased this to $60,000 annually.

Evelyn Nesbit married Thaw in Pittsburg April 4, 1905. She was noted among artists for her beauty and had been in turn model and actress.

With Thaw in the Tombs, a legal fight to free him began with the weight of his family's millions behind a formidable array of counsel. His first trial resulted in a disagreement. At the second trial the jury acquitted him on the charge of murder on the ground that he was insane when he shot White, and Justice Dowling committed Thaw to Matteawan as an insane criminal. He entered the asylum Feb. 8, 1908. Since then the Thaw family has pent a sum estimated at $200,000 in efforts to have Thaw declared sane and set at liberty.

ESCAPE OF THAW PUTS FEAR IN EVELYN'S HEART

New York, August 18.—Uniformed police stood guard last night at every entrance to the hotel where Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is staying. Always fearful of her husband, she showed her terror to a marked degree on learning that he was at large. Her mother, Mrs. Charles J. Holman, was frightened even more than she and urged Mrs. Thaw to go into seclusion until Thaw is found.

"Harry has threatened to kill me," Mrs. Thaw said, "and I believe my presence in New York prompted him to escape. Four years ago he told me 'I suppose I'll have to kill you next.' Many men will have cause for fear now that he is free. He considers Dr. Austin Flint his worst enemy and undoubtedly will try and make trouble for him.

HARRY K. THAW LEAVES ASYLUM

Murderer of Stanford White Escapes — Is Apprehended in Canada.

Coaticook, Que., August 19.—Harry K. Thaw is under arrest here. He will be arraigned at Sherbrooke as a fugitive from justice in the United States.

The final disposition of the prisoner, however, rests with the Dominion government.

Thaw was arrested this morning at Hermenegilde-Garford, a village near here. An hour before, he had driven across the line from New Hampshire. He admitted his identity and complacently declared that he could not be extradited as he had committed no crime.

Two men, who are supposed to have accompanied Thaw in his spectacular flight from the insane hospital at Matteawan, New York, last Sunday morning, were in his company and were also detained.

They were charged with "being under suspicion of having committed an offense in another and friendly nation." The two men, one of large build, and the other a smaller man, at once retained counsel, and refused to disclose their identity.

The $500 reward for Thaw's arrest belong to Sheriff B. H. Kelsea, of Colebrook, N. H., who recognized Thaw on a Maine Central Railroad train last night. After the fugitive had left the train at Hereford, Kelsea pursued him to Hermenegilde-Garford, where at the request of the sheriff, a Canadian constable placed the fugitive under arrest.

Thaw will be given a hearing tomorrow, and probably will be deported as an undesirable citizen.

RUNS THROUGH GATE AND LEAPS TO CAR

New York, August 18.—Harry Kendall Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, escaped from the Matteawan state hospital for the criminal insane early Sunday.

Within an hour after his dash for liberty he had crossed the line dividing New York and Connecticut and he is beyond the reach of New York authorities.

The law does not permit the extraditan of a lunatic and unless Thaw should be declared a madman in another state and committed to an asylum there he would be safe.

But the authorities of Matteawan have discovered another way. A warrant will be sworn out in Poughkeepsie, charging Thaw with felonious assault on Howard Barnum, the guard at the gate when Thaw escaped from Matteawan. This will be grounds for extradition proceedings if the fugitive is captured in another state. District Attorney Conger was summoned to Poughkeepsie from the Adirondacks last night to act in the matter.

Knocks Down Gate Tender, Flees.

Thaw's escape was one of the most dramatic affairs of the kind ever recarded. After knocking down a gateman who was admitting a milkman to the Matteawan asylum grounds he leaped into a taxicab standing just outside the wall This was headed for the Connecticut state line and the moment that Thaw entered the chauffeur put on full speed and dashed away.

Before a half mile had been covered by the taxicab it overtook a six cylinder touring car that had been moving slowly also toward the Connecticut line. The taxicab slackened speed and Thaw leaped out as the smaller machine drew alongside the touring car. The door of the big machine was open and Thaw leaped aboard. As the door slammed the car speeded away at a rate of at least 70 miles an hour.

The machine dashed through Stormville, N. Y., 14 miles from the asylum without any diminution of speed, and according to late reports received by the asylum authorities crossed the Connecticut line in the vicinity of New Canaan, Ct.

A Careful Conspiracy.

Dr. Raymond Francis Kieb, superintendent of Mattawan, believes that Thaw's escape was the result of a carefully planned and well executed conspiracy. He received information a few hours after Thaw's escape that led him to believe, he said, that the fugitive had been carried to a Connecticut seaport town where a yacht had been waiting off shore to take him aboard.

The superintendent ordered the arrest of Howard Barnum, the asylum guard who was on duty when the wealthy young slayer broke away from the institution to which he was committed February 1, 1908. Dr. Kieb was appointed superintendent on June 6 of this year, succeeding Dr. John W. Russell, who was dismissed as the result of an alleged $20,000 bribery plot for the release of Thaw.

Orders Searching Investigation.

John N. Anhut, a young lawyer, is serving a prison sentence for his participation in the bribery conspiracy. Because of the conditions under which he took the office at the asylum, Dr. Kieb had taken extra precautions to prevent just what happened. He has ordered a searching investigation to determine just what attendants were accessories.

"There is no doubt in my mind that employes of this institution are involved in the plot," said Dr. Kieb. "It was executed with an amazing rapidity and coolness. Many circumstances make me absolutely certain that Thaw received assistance from the inside as well as the outside. We shall be able to convict the insiders. Those on the outside were undoubtedly Thaw's relatives. The state will expose and prosecute them."

Dr. Kieb says his investigation disclosed that four of the men who aided Thaw came to Mattawan in the big touring car last Friday and registered at the Holland hotel as Roger Thompson, Richard D. Beetle, Michael O'Keefe, and Eugene Duffy, all of New York city. No more powerful car has ver been housed in a Mattawan garage. A fifth man aiding in Thaw's escape, according to the investigation, came to Mattawan yesterday. He joined the group at the Holland hotel under the name of Thomas Flood, of New York city. He is said to have driven the big car when Thaw escaped.

The four men who arrived Friday were described as "rather sporty individuals" by William Gordon, proprietor of the hotel They spent their time mostly in the barroom where they made a name as free spenders. Gordon talked quite a bit with the four men, especially Thompson, who appeared to be the leader. He had a talk with Thompson Saturday which caused him to open his eyes wide when he heard of Thaw's escape.

"Thompson had been drinking pretty much the night before and had started in again that morning," Gordon said. "He talked about a great many things and seemed to have a large fund of information. I wondered what his line of business was, and asked him. He awited for a long time before he answered. Then he said:

We Helped Good Fellows.

"'My business is helping good fellows who have got into trouble.'"

The five men came down from their rooms at 6:45 o'clock Sunday morning and paid their bills. There was a considerable wait before the cars were ready and at this the men became impatient. Finally they drew up at the front entrance and Flood took the wheel of the touring car. Two of the men got into the back seat. The other two left in the smaller car. The two automobiles proceeded leisurely along Main street in the direction of the asylum.

The quiet of the Sabbath morning was well chosen for Thaw's attempt to obtain by force the liberty he had failed to get through appeals to the courts. His escape was accomplished at 7:45 a. m. At that hour the road leading by the asylum is usually free from automobiles. This morning proved no exception and the two automobiles used by Thaw had a clear road.

The smaller machine followed the big touring car, apparently to block off pursuit or to pick up Thaw in case the big car met with an accident. The exact time of Thaw's escape is recorded by a punched card in the asylum office. Each opening of the gate through which he dashed rings a bell in the office and a card is punched simultaneously.

According to the asylum attendants Thaw showed no nervousness before his escape. He rose at the usual hour —6 a. m.—and had breakfast at 6:30 o'clock. Then with 16 other patients he went into the north court for exercise before the Sunday chapel service.

After the escape it was remarked that Thaw while exercising kept near the gate whence he was subsequently to dash, but all of the attendants questioned immediately after the escape said he made no effort to communicate with anyone outside unless by means of whistles which the guards did not notice. The fence around the courtyard is 18 feet high.

The men who furnish milk to the institution usually arrive Sunday morning shortly before 8 o'clock. This morning the first one signaled at 7:45 o'clock that he wished to drive through the gate near which Thaw was exercising. There are three gates to the courtyard, but there is only one key for all three. This was in the possession of Barnum. Guard George Mulhall was on duty in the yard with Barnum, but had no duty to perform in connection with the key. He was some distance away from the gate when Barnum opened it.

It was all over in a flash. As Barnum inserted the key Thaw sprang toward him. Then as the gate swung open Thaw seized the keeper and hurled him to one side, Barnum falling to his knees. Another second and Thaw was through the gate. Still another and he was in the small taxi, whose engine was running.

The drama was quickly acted. On the quiet Sunday morning it seemed more like actors posing for moving picture films than a scene of real life actually depicted in the grim shadow of Mateawan, with the sky a deep blue overhead and in the bright sunshine.

In the small car waiting for Thaw were two men besides the chauffeur.

"Get in quick, Harry," one of these shouted as the prisoner dashed up. The man stood with arms outstretched and in his eagerness slightly delayed Thaw as he tried to get in. Thaw was hatless and wore a gray suit.

The milkman who was driving through the gate as Thaw dashed out jumped from his seat and attempted to intercept the prisoner. He was too late. Thaw was in the seat with the chauffeur and was away.

As far as could be learned the car at the gate had been waiting for a half hour for Thaw. The motor was kept running and the driver appeared to be making repairs, thus arousing no suspicion. The chauffeur re-entered his car as the milkman drove up. He was ready for Thaw and Thaw was ready for him.

Thaw in, the car was away at breakneck speed. It threw clouds of dust over pedestrians on their way to church, but these only expressed their opinion of the driver in a way suitable for Sunday and walked on, all unknowing of the burden carried.

Then came another move showing the precision of the plans made for the young Pittsburger. While this drama was being enacted at the asylum gate the big car had been standing at Lowry's corner, little more than a quarter mile from the gate. This machine, like the first, contained two men beside the chauffeur, Flood. The police believe Flood is a driver of racing automobiles because of the manner in which he handled the big machine in its final dash.

As the smaller car bore down on Lowry's corner the powerful car began to move in the same direction. It was still moving as the machine carrying Thaw came abreast. In a flash Thaw leaped from one machine to the other. The limousine was off, only a cloud of dust marking its route. The smaller machine followed, but was soon distanced.

Alarm Is Spread.

In the meantime the alarm was spread at the asylum but much time had been lost. Barnum cried out as Thaw threw him to one side and Guard Mulhall and the patients he was guarding rushed to the gate. The gate was hurriedly closed to prevent any more escapes and then Mulhall communicated with Dr. Kieb in the administration building, almost a quarter mile away from the north court. The guard ran several hundred feet to get to a telephone, but his haste could not make up for the time Thaw had gained.

Dr. Kieb immediately ordered out the asylum automobile and guards in this were despatched in pursuit. Then the superintendent telephoned to the police at Danbury, Ct., asking them to detain Thaw if possible at the state line.

As soon as possible motor cars were summoned from all the Matteawan garages and several motorcyclists were pressed into service. Some of the machines sent out were capable of making 70 miles an hour. To spur on the hunt Dr. Kieb offered a reward of $500 to the attendant or volunteer who might be able to catch Thaw within the state. The usual reward is only $50.

The hope that the Danbury police could render help was soon blasted. As the roads lead to Danbury it was thought the fleeing automobile might be driven there, but the police reported they had been unable to find any trace of it.

It is believed the fugitives, figuring out the theory on which the asylum authorities would act, left the Danbury road. The last New York village to report the passage of the Thaw machine was Stormville. The limousine had covered the distance to this place, 14 miles, in nine minutes. The smaller car was still trailing, being then a mile and a half behind.

Chase Is Abandoned.

The pursuers lost time at Stormville seeking information, but dashed on toward Danbury when told that the two speeding machines were going toward that town.

A later report that a machine answering the description of the limousine had passed through New Canaan like a cannon ball indicated that Thaw had safely passed beyond control of the New York authorities.

The pursuing automobiles abandoned the chase when they reached the Connecticut state line.

While they had been running down clews Dr. Kieb had taken rapid action at Matteawan. He ordered Deputy Sheriff Callahan to arrest Guard Barnum on the charge of aiding and abetting a prisoner to escape. Today was the eighteenth anniversary of Barnum's appointment. He is 38. It is the first blot on his record. Dr. Kieb then sought for information by which he might identify the men who helped Thaw on the outside.

LAWYERS BELIEVE THAW CAN NEVER BE RETURNED

New York, August 18.—Harry K. Thaw has enjoyed one full day of freedom and he will probably never be confined again within the jurisdiction of the New York authorities who have held him as an insane man since he killed Stanford White in this city on the night of June 25, 1906.

His well planned escape from the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan during the milkman's visit early yesterday morning is believed to have placed him outside of the state where he is a free man unless the authorities in the place to which he has fled deem him a madman in their midst.

No Extradition.

Lawyers seem to be unanimous today in the opinion that there is positively no hope for the extradition of Thaw if he were found in any other state. His whereabouts today was altogether a matter of conjecture, the theory being, however, that he is on board a yacht, seeking escape to Europe, or else in hiding in New England.

The Matteawan asylum is only 30 miles from the Connecticut state line and the mysterious high powered car which carried Thaw away probably crossed it well within an hour, or half that time with full speed.

The police of every city and village within 500 miles of New York were promptly notified of Thaw's escape, but up to an early hour today there had been no return of anything like definite information as to Thaw's movements after the automobile in which he escaped was seen at Stormville, 13 miles east of Matteawan.

There were reports that a similar car had been seen at Brewster, Conn., but on the state line, it seemed as though the earth had cracked and engulfed the fugitive party.

The only other trace was a vague report that a party of three men was seen to alight from two automobiles at Roten Point, near South Norwalk, Conn., at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and board a yacht which later steamed into Long Island Sound. It is not a common incident for yachts to anchor off Roten Point and for that reason yesterday's occurrence attracted more than ordinary attention, but that Thaw was one of this mysterious party is only a plausible theory.

The opinions that Thaw is altogether safe from extradition are backed officially in many quarters, including a pronouncement by District Attorney Charles S. Whitman who telegraphed as follows from Bretton Woods, N. H., in answer to an inquiry:

"Thaw was acquitted and there is no indictment pending against him in New York. He cannot be extradited."

It is a coincidence that the New York State Bar Association is now contending for a modification of the verdict in such cases as Thaw's. The statutory verdict in the case of a person who has committed murder and who is proved to have been insane at the time is "not guilty by reason of insanity" according to the present law. The Bar association has been vigorously pressing for a statutory verdict such as "guilty, but insane," as is provided in England where such a person is a criminal and can be recovered by extradition.

Under the present laws here there is only one slight loophole through which the New York authorities might drag Thaw back from another state. Some lawyers point out that if it could be shown that Thaw had bribed any state official to aid him in the escape he might be extradited. On the other hand, as a person adjudged insane cannot be tried for his act, the futility of attempting to indict Thaw for bribery or any similar crime becomes apparent.

Be Your Own Boss

Don't let anybody else boss you around and tell you what to do. **Be your own boss.** Make from $8.00 to $10.00 a day and do just as you please. You can do it. Two hours a day is enough.

Sample Suit FREE

Will you represent us in your town if we send you a sample suit, tailor made to your own measure? Your choice of hundreds of styles and materials. Six months ahead of everybody else. Classiest, nobbiest, clothes in the country.

Make $60.00 a Week

You don't risk a penny. No capital or experience necessary. We pay for everything. You rake in the coin by telling your friends where you got your suit.

Write Today Your name and address on a postal is enough. But, get busy!! Get your name in **now.** Get the big new style book with samples of materials absolutely FREE. **No obligations.** Get your name in quick.

Reliable Tailoring Co., Dept. 909Z Reliable Bldg., Chicago

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

"We don't want 'Agents,' but Representatives;" contract given for County Rights; six patents of proven merit. Large, permanent, profitable business. Ad Modern Specialty Co., 20th Ave., Racine, Wis.

Be a detective—Earn $150 to $300 per month; travel over the world. Free particulars. National Detective Agency, Dept. Y-85, Chicago.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Girls and women; steady work, $1 a day while learning; experienced help earn $1.50, $1.75 to $2 a day; board and room $3 per week; large, well lighted factory; write or come. Western Knitting Mills, Rochester, Mich.

$10 per 50 at home embroidering corner ladies' handkerchiefs. Spare time or steady. 25c for package samples, lessons, advice. Any distance, postpaid. Arabian Supply Co., Cleveland, O.

HELP WANTED.

Women and Men: Get Government Jobs $65 to $150 month; steady work; thousands of appointments coming; "pull" unnecessary, write immediate for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. S. 31, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Hundreds make $50--$75 weekly selling guaranteed Hosiery for largest manufacturer in America. Why not you? Complete outfit free. Write quick to our city office. Madison Hosiery Mills, 486 Broadway, New York city.

$18 weekly easily made handling our Self Selling Needle Cases. 15c brings Sample Instructions, etc. The Ruth Supply Co., Stanton, Del.

Agents—Sell Olo slide casters. Save floors, carpets and rugs. Big profits. Send 10c for sample set. J. C. Fry & Co., Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED—Hustling man or woman in each locality 18 to 50 years, to introduce our 'Sick and Accident and Life Insurance Membership. All or part time. $50 to $500 a month. Valuable prize free to first acceptance from each place. Write quick. Box A8-293, Covington, Ky.

Agents, earn $10 per day. Sell three 50c Ties $1.00. FREE Monogram Gold Cuff Links and Stick Pin. Bowden cleared $71, 5 days; Cooper, $40, 4 days. Free samples. Comer Neckwear Co., 56 Second St., Dayton, Ohio.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

Free tuition by mail. Civil service, normal, academic, business, engineering, drawing agricultural, English, law, real estate and physical culture courses thoroughly taught by mail. Matr. $5; tuition free to first applicants. Address Carnegie College, Rogers, O.

SALESMAN WANTED

Salesman Wanted: Capable specialty man, to line on New and Exceptional terms. Sept. 1st. Attractive commission contract, weekly for expenses. Miles F. Bixler Co., 33 Carlin Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Salesmen wanted; write for information. Address Charles Pucall, 16 Baker St., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Saline County Missouri Farm, 700 acres. Finest land in state; half clover; highest state reputation; three miles good railroad town; well improved; bargain. Write for price and description. Gilliam Realty Co., Gilliam, Missouri.

86 acres in Calhoun county, Mich. 2½ miles by electric cars from county seat. Sandy oak soil; good ten room house; two barns and all improvements. 70 acres plow land; balance wooded pasture with running water. A bargain for quick sale. Write owner, W. W. Lord, Marshall, Michigan.

A farm of 160 acres for $2,000. For particulars address C. W. Stone, Glen Dean, Ky.

FARMS WANTED

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers find desirable property free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONGS—POEMS. Don't waste your money. Write for the best legitimate proposition ever offered song poems and music writers. J. Manuel Minnick Co., Inc., Publishers, 49-J, West 28th Street, New York City.

SONG POEMS published free or sold for cash. Mss. Sales Co., 57-H, W. 28th St., New York City.

A woman's hair is her crowning glory, a man's business asset. Isn't it worth 15 cents? Mountain Rose Hair Wash preserves and beautifies. Package sent by return mail on receipt of above amount. F. L. Rolph, Manufacturer, Fitchburg, Mass.

Sell your burdock, elecampane, wild ginger, nip and other roots, herbs, seeds, etc. We pay you cash and them into money. Send 10 cents for information to dealers and directions. William Bivins, Box 1, Richmondville, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

Appendicitis or gallstones; lasting cure in three days with two bottles of Hanna's Appendicitis Lotion. Remedy sent postpaid, price $1 per bottle. J. Hanna, Scott, Ohio.

"Wreck from catarrh throughout system. Brazilian Balm cured me; agent 18 years. Best remedy and seller for coughs, colds, croup, catarrh, asthma, pleurisy, throat and lungs, quick consumption, constipation, typhoid, contagious diseases. Cures like magic. Doctor in many homes. They cured me for it." Mrs. Bricker, Emporia, Pa. Secret Kills germs! No narcotics or poison. 25c, 50c, $1. Agents wanted. $2 worth for $1.20, $1 worth for $5 prepaid. Dr. Jackson, Arcade, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Write for free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 414T, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

SONG POEMS WANTED. NEW PLAN. BIG MONEY. PRIZES BY MAIL. SONG BOOK FREE. WRITE US TODAY. HAYWORTH PUBLISHING CO., 7108, HAYWORTH BLDG., CHICAGO.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS —Union soldiers who homesteaded some land, but not more than 160 acres before June 22, 1874, are entitled to additional rights even though entry was relinquished or abandoned. If a soldier is dead, widow or heir have his rights. I pay spot cash for these claims. Address (Comrade) W. F. MOSES, 554 First Natl Bank, Denver, Colo.

Overland 1914

Price comes down; value goes up!

Electric head, side and tail lights
Storage battery and Ammeter.
35 horsepower motor

114-inch wheelbase.
Timken bearings
33 x 4 Q. D. Tires
Cowl dash
Splitdorf magneto

$950 f. o. b. Toledo.

Brewster green body with a light green striping, nickel and aluminum trimmings, Mohair top and boot. Clear vision windshield

Stewart speedometer
Electric horn
Flush U doors with disappearing Hinges
Turkish upholstery

With Gray & Davis Electric Starter and Generator—$1075

HERE is the car of the hour!

The 1914 Overland is ready for immediate delivery. Again we lower the price. Again we increase the value.

This new car is larger, more speedy and powerful, more finely equipped and more elegantly finished, but in spite of this enormous value increase the price has been materially decreased.

The motor has been enlarged to 35 horsepower and will develop 50 miles an hour with ease.

The wheelbase has been lengthened to 114 inches—which is the average wheelbase of $1500 cars.

The 1914 Overland tires are larger; the tonneau is longer and roomier; the equipment is better—including such big and costly additional features as electric lights; the body is handsomer, being finished in beautiful dark Brewster green, with heavy nickel and aluminum trimmings.

The 1914 Overland is the most magnificent and graceful popular priced car that has ever been made.

In fact, in every single and individual respect here is a much greater, bigger and better car at a reduced price.

This is only another demonstration of how big production will cut costs. For, instead of building 40,000 cars as in 1913, this year we will build 50,000 cars. This is the world's largest production on this type of car.

One big western dealer is begging our sales department for an allotment of 7,000 cars. Think of this! A single allotment greater than the individual outputs of over 50% of all the automobile factories in existence.

Other dealers and distributors in the big eastern and western agricultural districts want several thousand cars apiece. Such is the initial demand for the newest Overland.

As we have told you in the past: the combined buying power of thousands lowers the cost for each individual. This year 50,000 will be bought. Therefore we can make a greater reduction than ever. Overland quantity production saves money for you—and lots of it. This year it is saving far more than ever before, because in addition to increased production we are building but one chassis..

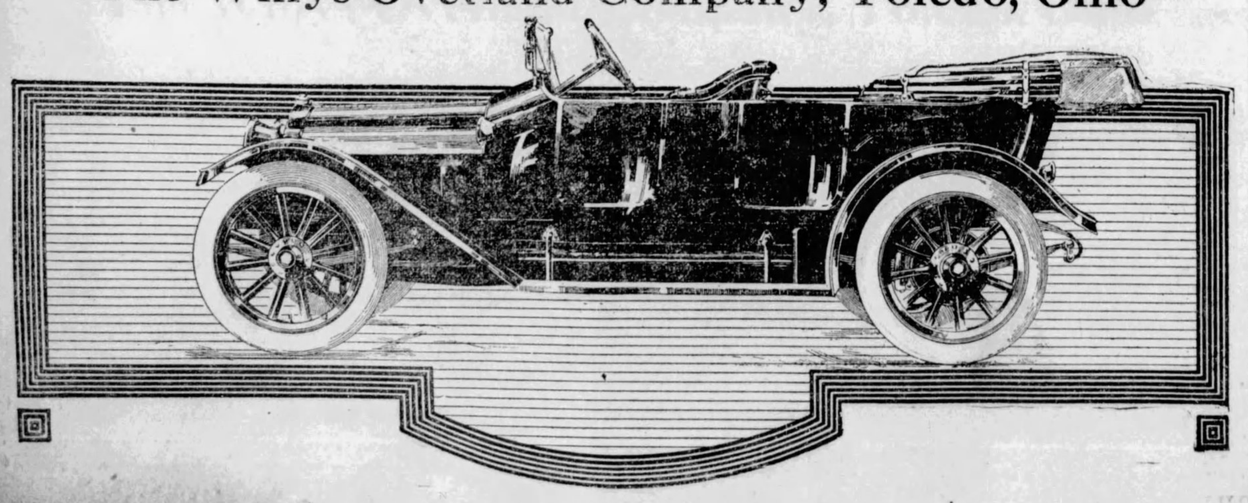
We urge you to see this new model at once. Feel what a difference the increased wheelbase makes in riding comfort; see the car's changed appearance; examine the beautiful new finish; inspect the many little refinements about the motor—making it resemble the motors in the big $3,000 and $4,000 cars. Examine the tonneau. Enjoy the increased lounging space and the Turkish upholstery.

Look up the nearest Overland dealer Have a demonstration. Make the demonstration thorough; test the car's remarkable fuel economy. If you want an early delivery do not delay. Act today.

Write us direct for handsomely illustrated 1914 literature—gratis.

Please Address Dept. 110.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



STATES TO FIGHT U. S. BIRD LAW?

New Regulations for Preservation of Feathered Game in Effect Oct. 1.

Washington, D. C., August 18.—An interesting constitutional question has been raised by the announcement of federal regulations for the shooting of migratory birds. The new regulations, framed under the terms of the Weeks-McLean migratory birds law, state specifically that all state laws which may conflict with them are to be regarded as overruled.

Just what the courts will say of this question nobody seems to know. Constitutional lawyers, who have considered the new law are of two minds whether it is strictly in accordance with the doctrine of state's autonomy.

Of course, the idea of the people who secured its enactment, prominent among them the members of the American Game Protective and Propagation Society, is that the birds affected by the regulations are not the property of any one state, inasmuch as they do not make their permanent homes in single states, but fly from one to the other, shifting their nesting places constantly.

Hard to Enforce.

The backers of the regulations don't know exactly what means they could take to enforce them in the several states, if it became necessary.

But they point out that the regulations are the most sweeping ever enacted in this country and will give a protection hitherto denied to the classes of birds affected. The regulations are effective on Oct. 1, 1913. A summary of them has been prepared by the American Game Protective and Propagation Association to show their most important features.

Birds that may be shot are divided by the new regulations into four classes. These, and the open seasons allowed on them, follow:

	Northern zone.	Southern zone.
1. Water fowl	Sept. 1-Dec. 15	Oct. 1-Jan. 15
2. Rail	Sept. 1-Dec. 1	Sept. 1-Dec. 15
4. Woodcock	Oct. 1-Dec. 1	Nov. 1-Jan. 1
4. Shore birds	Sept. 1-Dec. 15	Sept. 1-Dec. 31

Generally speaking, the country is divided into two zones, northern and southern, the dividing line running wholly or in part north of latitude 40 degrees and the Ohio river.

By way of summarization, the following statements may be made:

1. Exceptions have been made in both zones for numerous reasons, but in most cases the closed season is take the average of the existing laws of the states in the particular zone in which they are located.

2. There has been more cutting down on the closing than the opening dates of the shooting seasons as they now exist.

3. In most cases three months' open shooting are allowed for waterfowl, and in some cases as much as three and a half months.

4. Spring shooting is prohibited.

5. Shooting of migratory birds between sunset and sunrise is prohibited.

6. In no case will there be less than 30 days when birds may be shot during the period of their greatest abundance.

A novel and important feature is the prohibition of hunting on the great rivers of the country, except during November and December.

Girl Who Tells of Sensational Elopement

San Francisco, August 14.—Marsha Warrington revealed all the details of the double elopement in which she and Lola Norris figured with Maury I. Diggs and Drew Caminetti when she was called to the stand in the white slave trial against Diggs.

The famous Diggs-Caminetti cases are watched with great interest all over the country because of the part the department of justice played in them through the charges of political unfairness preferred by John L. McNab, former United States district attorney.

BRING IN 4,000,000 FLIES BY THE PINT

Harrisburg, Pa., August 16.—Four million dead house flies were bought at the rate of five cents a pint today by the Harrisburg Civic Club, this being the close of the swatting prize contest for this season. The number is only a fraction of those killed as a result of the Civic Club's campaign.

Ella Marie Kreidler won first prize of $2 for the largest score, turning in 74½ pints, for which she got $3.75 beside her prize. Second prize of $1.00 was won by David Peters with 21 pints.

More than 218 pints of flies were turned in.

BARK DESERTED BY A CRE

Washington, August 19.—Deserted her crew as unseaworthy the bark Saint Catherine lies at anchor in an isolated harbor on the Alaskan coast. The revenue cutter service today was apprised of this by radiogram from Captain W. E. Reynolds, commander of the Bering sea fleet. The fact that high wages could be obtained in the salmon fisheries at Ugaship, Alaska, is believed to have lured away the crew of the bark. Her owner unable to sign another crew, appealed to the revenue service for aid. A cutter will a commissioner and United States marshal has been ordered to investigate